

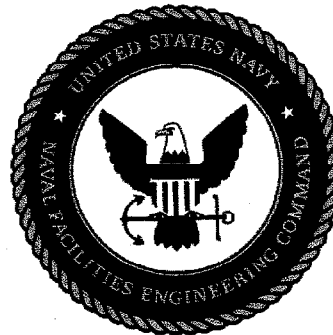
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Final

Site Management Plan

FY 2004

Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



Prepared for

Department of the Navy

Atlantic Division

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Contract No. N62470-02-D-3052
CTO-0017

July 2004

Prepared by

CH2MHILL

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Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	vii
1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Purpose of the Site Management Plan	1-1
1.2 Format of the Site Management Plan	1-1
1.3 Facility Description.....	1-2
1.3.1 Facility Location/Physical Description	1-2
1.3.2 Facility History and Mission	1-2
1.3.3 Operations/Process Descriptions	1-3
1.4 Environmental Setting.....	1-3
1.4.1 Topography and Surface Water Hydrology	1-3
1.4.2 Geology and Hydrogeology	1-4
1.5 Environmental History	1-4
1.5.1 Installation Restoration Program.....	1-4
1.5.2 Previous Investigations.....	1-5
1.5.3 Site Classification	1-5
2 Site Descriptions	2-1
2.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites.....	2-1
2.1.1 Site 1 – Camp Allen Landfill.....	2-1
2.1.2 Site 2-NM Slag Pile	2-2
2.1.3 Site 3-Q-Area Drum Storage Yard	2-3
2.1.4 Site 6-CD Landfill.....	2-4
2.1.5 Site 18-Former NM Waste Storage Area.....	2-5
2.1.6 Site 20-LP-20 Site	2-7
2.1.7 Site 22-CASY	2-8
2.1.8 Site 23-LP-20 Plating Shop.....	2-9
2.2 Solid Waste Management Units.....	2-10
2.2.1 SWMU 12 – Disposal Area Near NM-37, SWMU 16 – NM-37 Accumulation Area	2-10
2.2.2 SWMU 14 – Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area	2-11
3 Screening, Categorizing, and Prioritizing Sites at Naval Station Norfolk.....	3-1
3.1 Federal Facilities Agreement.....	3-1
3.1.1 Determining Site Screening Areas.....	3-1
3.1.2 Establishing a Site Screening Area	3-1
3.1.3 Site Screening Process	3-1
3.1.4 Areas of Concern.....	3-2
3.2 Site Screening Process Tools.....	3-2
3.2.1 Relative Risk Ranking	3-2
3.2.2 Aerial Photo Analysis.....	3-3
3.2.3 Geoprobe Sampling	3-4
3.2.4 Steamlined Risk Assessments	3-4

4	CERCLA Process Activities.....	4-1
4.1	CERCLA Process	4-1
4.1.1	CERCLA RI/FS Process.....	4-1
4.1.2	Removal Action Process	4-2
4.1.3	Remedial Action Process	4-2
4.1.4	Treatability Studies	4-3
4.2	FFA CERCLA Integration Process	4-3
4.2.1	AOC Evaluation.....	4-3
4.2.2	Site Screening Process.....	4-4
5	Site Management Plan Schedules	5-1
5.1	Team Partnering at Naval Station Norfolk.....	5-1
5.2	Scheduling Assumptions.....	5-1
5.2.1	Field Investigation and Laboratory Analysis/Validation.....	5-1
5.2.2	Document Preparation and Document Review	5-2
5.2.3	Data Gap Analysis and Supplemental Investigations.....	5-2
5.2.4	Remedial Design/Remedial Action.....	5-3
5.3	IRP Site Project Schedules	5-4
6	References Cited	6-1

Table (Tables are located at the end of each section.)

- 1-1 Stratigraphic and Hydrogeologic Units of Southeast Virginia
- 1-2 Current Status Summary of IRP Sites, September 2003
- 1-3 Current Status Summary of SWMU Sites, September 2003
- 5-1 Active Projects for FY 2004 and FY 2005
- 5-2 Document Preparation Durations

Figure (Figures are located at the end of each section.)

- 1-1 Installation Location Map
- 1-2 Base Map with IRP Site Locations and Current Clean-up Status, September 2003
- 1-3 IRP Site Clean-up Status as of March 1997
- 1-4 Base Map with Additional SWMU Locations and Current Clean-up Status, September 2003
- 1-5 Additional SWMU Clean-up Status as of March 1997
- 2-1 Site Map - Deep Aquifer Treatment System, Monitoring Well Network, and Groundwater Plume, Site 1 - Camp Allen Landfill
- 2-2 Site Map - Shallow Aquifer Treatment System, Monitoring Well Network, and Groundwater Plume, Site 1 - Camp Allen Landfill
- 2-3 Site Map, Site 2 - NM Area Slag Pile
- 2-4 Site Map, Site 3 - Q Area Drum Storage, AOC 1 and AOC 2
- 2-5 Site Map, Site 6 - CD Landfill
- 2-6 Site Map, Site 18 - Former NM Hazardous Waste Storage Area
- 2-7 Site Map, Site 20 - LP-20 Site
- 2-8 Site Map, Site 22 - Camp Allen Salvage Yard
- 2-9 Site Map, Site 23 - Building LP-20 Plating Shop
- 2-10 Site Map, SWMU 12 - Disposal Area and SWMU 16 - Accumulation Area Near Building NM-37
- 2-11 Site Map, SWMU 14 - Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area
- 5-1 Project Specific Schedules, FY 2004 through FY 2005
- 5-2 Project Projected Schedules, FY 2006 through FY 2009

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOCs	Areas of Concern
ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
AS	air sparge
asl	above sea level
AST	aboveground storage tank
BTAG	Biological Technical Assistance Group
CALF	Camp Allen Landfill
CASY	Camp Allen Salvage Yard
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("Superfund")
CHF	contaminant hazard factor
CI	Confirmatory Investigation
CNRMA	Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic
CS	confirmation study
DoD	Department of Defense
DPVE	dual-phase vapor extraction
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	EPA Photographic Interpretation Center
ER-M	Effects Range-Medium
ESI	Expanded Site Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FFS	focused feasibility study
FS	feasibility study
ft	foot/feet
FY	fiscal year
HM	hazardous materials
HRSD	Hampton Roads Sanitation District
HWAA	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
in.	inches
IRA	interim remedial action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IRPRI	IRP Remedial Investigation
IWMP	Industrial Wastewater Management Plan
LANTDIV	Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
LTM	long-term monitoring
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level

NAS	Naval Air Station
NFA	No Further Action
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Support Center
NPL	National Priorities List
NSN	Naval Station Norfolk
OU	Operable Unit
O/WS	oil/water separator
PA	preliminary assessment
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PP	petroleum product
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PWC	public works center
QADSY	Q-Area Drum Storage Yard
RA	Risk Assessment
RAB	restoration advisory board
RBCs	risk-based concentrations
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD/RA	remedial design/remedial action
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision or Decision Document
RRR	relative risk ranking
SAA	satellite accumulation area
SI	Site Investigation
SI(n)	Site Inspection
SMP	Site Management Plan
SSA	Site Screening Area
SSP	site screening process
SVE	soil-vapor extraction
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
SWMU	solid waste management unit
TAL	target analyte list
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
UST	underground storage tank
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VDOT	Virginia Department of Transportation
VHWMR	Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
VSWMR	Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations
VOC	volatile organic compound
WDA	Waste Disposal Area
yd ²	square yards
yd ³	cubic yards

SECTION 1

Introduction

This report presents the fiscal year (FY) 2004 Site Management Plan (SMP) for Naval Station Norfolk (NSN) located in Norfolk, Virginia. This report has been prepared by CH2M HILL for use by Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA), Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (LANTDIV), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III (EPA), Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ), and Naval Station Norfolk personnel, and Naval Station Norfolk Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

1.1 Purpose of the Site Management Plan

The purpose of the SMP is to provide a management tool for CNRMA, LANTDIV, EPA, VDEQ, and Activity personnel for utilization in planning, scheduling, and setting priorities for environmental remedial response activities conducted at NSN. This SMP focuses on upcoming activities planned for FY 2004 and provides a projected schedule through FY 2009. NSN was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) in the *Federal Register*, Volume 16, Number 117, on June 17, 1996 and was added to the NPL on April 1, 1997. NSN was included under the "Federal Facilities" section of the NPL in which federal agencies are considered responsible for conducting most of the response actions at facilities under their jurisdiction. A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) between EPA Region III and NSN was finalized in February 1999. With the final FFA in place, the EPA's role at the site is less extensive than at other NPL sites without FFAs; however, the EPA continues to function in an oversight role for the management and cleanup of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites and solid waste management units (SWMUs) at NSN.

The SMP presents the rationale for the sequence of environmental investigations and remedial response activities to be completed for each site and the estimated schedule for completion of these activities. Detailed activity schedules are provided for FY 2004 and FY 2005, and prospective schedules are provided for FY 2006 through FY 2009.

1.2 Format of the Site Management Plan

This SMP consists of five sections.

- **Section 1, Introduction**, describes the SMP's scope and purpose; provides a description and history of NSN; summarizes the environmental setting and previous environmental investigations conducted at NSN; and provides the FFA site classification and supporting rationale for these determinations.

- **Section 2, Site Descriptions**, provides specific information regarding each of the active IRP sites. Site-specific information includes physical characteristics of the site, a description of past activities conducted at the site, and known contaminants in each site medium. A site map is provided for each site. Inactive sites, and sites that are either closed out through a consensus agreement or recommended for no further action, are not included in this Section.
- **Section 3, Screening, Categorizing and Prioritizing Sites**, describes the procedures for screening, categorizing and prioritizing sites based on the potential for human health and ecological risk. The system has been developed to establish priorities for cleanup actions, such that the "high" risk sites are addressed first.
- **Section 4, CERCLA Process Activities**, summarizes the processes of investigation, feasibility study, and remedial action for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) IRP sites. It also describes how team partnering has been applied to streamline the CERCLA process.
- **Section 5, Site Management Plan Schedules**, provides scheduling assumptions and SMP project schedules.

1.3 Facility Description

1.3.1 Facility Location/Physical Description

NSN, the largest naval base in the United States, is situated on 4,631 acres of land (A.T. Kearny, March 1992) in the northwest portion of the City of Norfolk, Virginia. The location of the NSN is shown in Figure 1-1. NSN is bounded on the north by Willoughby Bay, on the west by the confluence of the Elizabeth and James Rivers, and on the south and east by the City of Norfolk. A portion of the NSN's eastern boundary is also formed by Mason Creek. NSN includes approximately 4,000 buildings, 20 piers, and an airfield. The western portion of NSN is a developed waterfront area containing the piers and facilities for loading, unloading, and servicing naval vessels. Land use in the surrounding area is commercial, industrial, and residential. The waterfront area south of the NSN provides shipping facilities and a network of rail lines for several large industries. Residential and recreational areas border NSN at the base's southern, eastern, and northeastern boundaries.

A number of other military installations are located within a 25-mile radius of the NSN. These include Fort Monroe and Langley Air Force Base to the north, Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek and Fort Story to the east, Naval Air Station Oceana to the southeast, Norfolk Naval Shipyard and St. Julien's Creek Annex to the south, and Naval Supply Center-Craney Island Fuel Terminal to the southwest.

1.3.2 Facility History and Mission

NSN began operations in 1917, when the U.S. Navy acquired 474 acres of land to develop a naval base to support World War I activities. Bulkheads were built along the coast to extend available land and after extensive dredge and fill operations, the total land under Navy control was 792 acres. An additional 143 acres of land were acquired in 1918 and officially

commissioned for the Naval Air Station (NAS). Improvements to the piers and expansion of supply/material handling facilities were also completed from 1936 through 1941.

During World War II major construction projects were completed, including a power plant, numerous runways and hangars, a tank farm, and several barracks/housing complexes. During this time, the area of NSN expanded to more than 2,100 acres. After World War II, NSN continued to acquire land through various types of land transfers and dredge and fill operations conducted in areas of Mason Creek, the Bousch Creek Basins, and Willoughby Bay.

During its history, NSN has expanded to become the world's largest naval installation, with 105 ships home ported in Norfolk. The Base currently has 20 piers handling approximately 3,100 ship movements annually.

The mission of NSN is to provide fleet support and readiness for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

1.3.3 Operations/Process Descriptions

NSN operates in various capacities to provide support to vessels, aircraft, and other activities. NSN houses many tenants, each performing different operations involving the servicing and maintenance of vessels and aircraft.

The service and maintenance of ships includes utilities hook-up, on-board maintenance, and coordination of ship movements in the harbor. Additional functions include loading, unloading, and handling of fuels and oils used aboard the vessels. Ship and aircraft repair operations consist of paint stripping, patching, parts cleaning, repainting, engine overhauls, sandblasting, and metal-plating processes.

1.4 Environmental Setting

1.4.1 Topography and Surface Water Hydrology

Elevations at NSN range from sea level at the north and west boundaries to approximately 15 feet (ft) above sea level (asl) in central portions of the Base.

Four major surface water features surround the greater Norfolk area, including the James River, Elizabeth River, Willoughby Bay, and Chesapeake Bay, all of which are tidally influenced in this area.

The majority of surface water at NSN flows to either Mason Creek or the remnants of Bousch Creek. The main channel of Bousch Creek was filled during the development of NSN and replaced by a network of drainage ditches and underground culverts. Due to the proximity of tidal waters and the low relief of the land, both Mason Creek and the remnant tributaries of Bousch Creek are tidally influenced throughout NSN. Both creeks discharge to Willoughby Bay, and ultimately, to the Chesapeake Bay. In addition, some surface water runoff from NSN discharges directly to the Elizabeth River.

A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance study established that the 100-year floodplain elevation at NSN is 8.5 ft asl (A.T. Kearny, March 1992). Therefore,

the portions of NSN adjacent to Willoughby Bay and the Elizabeth River are within the 100-year floodplain.

1.4.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

NSN is in the outer Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province, which is characterized by low elevations and gently sloping relief. The Base is underlain by more than 2,000 ft of gently dipping sandy sediment, ranging in age from Recent to Lower Cretaceous. Table 1-1 contains a stratigraphic column of hydrogeologic units of southeast Virginia.

The uppermost geologic unit is the Columbia Group, composed of the Sand Bridge Formation and the underlying Norfolk Formation. The Columbia Group is approximately 60 ft thick. The upper 20 to 40 ft consist of unconsolidated fine sands and silts of low to moderate permeability. The lower 20 to 40 ft consist of relatively impermeable silt, clay, and sandy clay. The Yorktown Formation underlies the Columbia Group and is approximately 90 to 100 ft thick in the vicinity of the Base. It consists of moderately consolidated coarse sand and gravel with abundant shell fragments.

The two significant aquifer systems in the area are the water-table aquifer in the upper 20 to 40 ft of the Columbia Group and the underlying Yorktown Aquifer. The water-table aquifer is thin and consists of discontinuous heterogeneous sand and shell lenses. The depth to the water table is usually less than 8 ft. The Yorktown Aquifer is semi-confined beneath a clay layer in the upper Yorktown Formation. Water-bearing zones in the Yorktown Aquifer consist of fine to coarse sand, gravel, and shells.

1.5 Environmental History

1.5.1 Installation Restoration Program

NSN was proposed for inclusion on the NPL on June 17, 1996 and was added to the NPL on April 1, 1997. Because NSN is on the NPL, the Navy and the EPA approve all Records of Decision (RODs) with state concurrence. Prior to delisting, no further action (NFA) RODs will be signed to formally document site close-out through the CERCLA process.

In 1975, the Department of Defense (DoD) began a program to assess past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations. The goals of this program, now known as the IRP, were to identify environmental contamination resulting from past hazardous materials management practices, to assess the impacts of the contamination on public health and the environment, and to provide corrective measures as required to mitigate adverse impacts.

The environmental condition of NSN is being investigated through the DoD's IRP. The IRP is being conducted in accordance with applicable federal and state environmental regulations and requirements.

In 1976, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed by Congress to address potentially adverse human health and environmental impacts of hazardous waste management and disposal practices. RCRA was legislated to manage the present and future disposal of hazardous wastes. In 1980, CERCLA, or "Superfund," was passed to investigate

and remediate areas resulting from past hazardous waste management practices. This program is administered by EPA or state agencies.

DoD's IRP was reissued in 1981, with additional responsibilities and authorities specified in CERCLA delegated to the Secretary of Defense. The Navy subsequently restructured the IRP to match the terminology and structure of the EPA CERCLA Program. The current IRP is consistent with CERCLA and applicable state environmental laws. The CERCLA process is further discussed in Section 4 of this SMP.

Team partnering was introduced to NSN in October 1996, to streamline the cleanup of former disposal sites by using consensus-based site management strategies during the CERCLA process. The partnering team (the Team) consists of CNRMA, LANTDIV, EPA Region III, VDEQ, CH2M HILL, and other Navy contractors. The Team has streamlined the site investigation and remediation process to reduce costs and expedite cleanup and closure at IRP sites. Section 4 of this SMP discusses how team partnering has been applied within the CERCLA process in detail.

1.5.2 Previous Investigations

1.5.2.1 Basewide Investigations

Previous basewide investigations completed through the IRP include the Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., February 1983); the IRP Remedial Investigation—Interim Report (IRPRI) (Malcolm Pirnie, March 1988); a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) (A. T. Kearney, March 1992); an Aerial Photographic Site Analysis (EPA, September 1994); Phase I Relative Risk Ranking System Data Collection Sampling and Analysis Report (RRR—Phase I) (Baker Environmental, Inc., January 1996); and a Relative Risk Ranking System Data Collection Sampling and Analysis Report Phase II (RRR—Phase II) (Baker Environmental, Inc., December 1996).

1.5.3 Site Classification

1.5.3.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites

The purpose of the 1983 IAS was to identify and assess sites posing a potential threat to human health or the environment due to contamination from past hazardous materials handling and operations activities. Eighteen potentially contaminated sites were identified based on information obtained from historical records, photographs, site inspections, and personnel interviews. Several of the IAS sites also have separate designations under the RFA. The 18 IAS sites and RFA designations are:

- Site 1—Camp Allen Landfill (CALF)
- Site 2—NM Area Slag Pile
- Site 3—Q Area Drum Storage Yard
- Site 4—Transformer Storage Area P-71 RFA M-5
- Site 5—Pesticide Disposal Site
- Site 6—CD Landfill
- Site 7—Inert Chemical Landfill RFA L-3
- Site 8—Asbestos Landfill RFA L-4
- Site 9—Q-Area Landfill RFA L-5

- Site 10 – Apollo Disposal Site RFA M-23
- Site 11 – Repair Shop Drains
- Site 12 – Alleged Mercury Disposal Site RFA M-35
- Site 13 – Past Wastewater Outfalls RFA TP-10/M-45
- Site 14 – Oil Spill-Piers 4, 5, and 7 RFA M-24
- Site 15 – Oil Spill-Piers 20, 21, and 22
- Site 16 – Fire, Building X-136
- Site 17 – Fire, Building SDA-215 RFA C-25/AOC E
- Site 18 – Former NM Waste Storage RFA M-26

Each of the 18 sites was evaluated for the past history of potential releases, potential migration pathways, and pollutant receptors. Sampling and analysis activities were not performed as part of the IAS. The IAS concluded that 6 of the 18 sites posed sufficient threats to human health or the environment to warrant further evaluation in a confirmation study (CS).

Confirmation Studies were performed for the six sites recommended for further investigation in the IAS (Sites 1 through 6) to confirm or refute the existence of the suspected contamination. This effort for five of the six sites was documented in the 1988 IRPRI Report. An independent CS was performed by the Navy on Site 6-CD Landfill. The objectives of the Confirmation Studies were to determine the extent of contamination, develop and evaluate economically feasible remedial alternatives, and recommend a remedial action.

Since the IAS, the Navy has identified five sites (Sites 19 through 23) through historical information that were added to the IRP:

- Site 19 – Buildings V60/V90 RFA M-34
- Site 20 – LP-20 Site
- Site 21 – Building W-316 RFA M-9/M-10
- Site 22 – Camp Allen Salvage Yard (CASY) RFA C-14
- Site 23-Building LP-20 Plating Shop RFA M-29

Close-out reports documenting the NFA determination for eight of the IRP Sites (IR Sites 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, and 18) were prepared and approved by the NSN Partnering Team as part of a "Consensus Agreement" for reference in the FFA. In fall 2000, the NSN Partnering Team revisited these sites to evaluate if the NFA determination was based on unrestricted use. For IR Sites 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, and 18, soil-contaminant levels were initially compared only to industrial risk-based concentrations (RBCs). A re-evaluation of the sites was performed that compared soil contaminant levels to residential RBCs. The results recommended four of the sites (7, 8, 12, and 17) for no further action and a Close-Out Report was prepared and signed by the Tier I Partnering Team in March 2001. As indicated above, Site 9 (Q-Area Landfill) was closed out as NFA, however, the SWMU 14 accumulation pad is within the landfill boundary, and is currently undergoing a full RI/FS. As a result of the SWMU 14 RI, samples have been collected within the Site 9 boundaries. Sites 10, 16, and 18 were recommended for additional investigations and the fieldwork was completed in June 2001. As a result of the investigations, Close-Out reports for Sites 10 and 16 were completed in January 2002 and May 2002, respectively. Further investigations were completed at Site 18 in February and December of

2002 and an Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) Report has been submitted to the Tier I Partnering Team.

IRP Sites 13, 14, and 15 were recommended for no further action under CERCLA in the FFA as these sites are being addressed under the jurisdiction of other environmental programs (underground storage tank or VPDES).

The status of the remaining IRP sites is summarized in Table 1-2. A base map of the NSN, showing the locations of the IRP sites and their current status in the remedial process, is provided as Figure 1-2. As an indicator of the progress made in cleaning up sites, this figure can be compared to Figure 1-3, which shows the cleanup status of these sites in March 1997.

1.5.3.2 Solid Waste Management Units

In March 1992, a RFA was completed for NSN. This study was a basewide inventory of existing SWMUs and other Areas of Concern (AOCs). A total of 274 SWMUs and 10 AOCs were tentatively identified in this study. The September 1994 EPA Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) study of aerial photography identified 37 potential Waste Disposal Areas (WDAs). Of the sites identified by the RFA and EPIC studies, 148 were identified as potentially contaminated. The RRR – Phase I report provided sampling results for 45 of the 148 identified sites. Of the sites sampled as part of the RRR – Phase I report, the Navy identified 25 for additional evaluation and possible investigation; these 25 sites were identified as SWMUs in the FY1996 SMP. The following lists the 25 SWMUs and their corresponding RFA/EPIC study identification:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| • SWMU 1 – SP-2B Accumulation Area | RFA C-83 |
| • SWMU 2 – Building Z-309 Ash Hopper Storage Area | RFA M-13/M-14 |
| • SWMU 3 – Building Z-309 Oil/Lubricant Storage Area | RFA AOC B |
| • SWMU 4 – Public Works Center (PWC) Sandblast Area | RFA M-19/M-20;
EPIC WDA-1 |
| • SWMU 5 – LF-61 Waste Holding Tank | RFA M-36 |
| • SWMU 6 – Building V-28 Waste Pit | RFA M-31 |
| • SWMU 7 – LF-18 Aircraft Ramp | EPIC WDA-3 |
| • SWMU 8 – Firefighting Training School | EPIC WDA-20 |
| • SWMU 9 – LP-200/MAC Terminal | EPIC WDA- 28/29 |
| • SWMU 10 – LP-200/MAC Terminal/East | EPIC WDA- 31/32/35 |
| • SWMU 11 – Old Weapons Station Entrance | EPIC WDA 33/34 |
| • SWMU 12 – Disposal Area Near NM-37 | EPIC WDA-36 |
| • SWMU 13 – Disposal Area PWC Operations, Near NM-71 | EPIC WDA-37 |
| • SWMU 14 – Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area | RFA C-17 |
| • SWMU 15 – W-130 Accumulation Area | RFA C-27 |
| • SWMU 16 – NM-37 Accumulation Area | RFA C-54 |
| • SWMU 26 – Old Mounds Northeast of NM-140/141 | EPIC WDA-21 |
| • SWMU 27 – Mason Creek Embankment | EPIC WDA-30 |
| • SWMU 28 – Probable Solid Waste Disposal South of CEP 201 | EPIC WDA-11 |
| • SWMU 29 – Solid Waste Disposal Area/CD-3/CD-4 | EPIC WDA-12 |
| • SWMU 30 – Sludge Fill Disposal Area/
Marshy Area South of Runway | EPIC WDA-15/16/17 |

- SWMU 32—Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP-160 Embankment EPIC WDA-5
- SWMU 33—Debris Piled at Seawall/Corner of Sustain Pier EPIC WDA-6
- SWMU 34—Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP-200 EPIC WDA-7
- SWMU 35—Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP-196/Resolute Embankment EPIC WDA-8

To provide additional site data, a Phase II RRR sampling event was conducted in September 1996 with the results documented in the *Relative Risk Ranking System Data Collection Sampling and Analysis Report, Phase II, Baker Environmental, dated December 9, 1996*. During FFA negotiations conducted in 1997 and 1998, the Navy/EPA project management team, in consultation with the Naval Base Partnering Team, identified several of the 148 sites to be included as SWMUs in the FY1997 SMP. These SWMUs (and corresponding RFA/EPIC study identification numbers) are:

- SWMU 24—Building LF-53 Trenches RFA M-39
- SWMU 25—Q-82/78 Former PWC Parking EPIC WDA-2
- SWMU 36—Stormwater Drainage System RFA M-44
- SWMU 37—Q-82/78 Former PWC Parking EPIC WDA-2
- SWMU 38—CD Area behind the Compost Yard EPIC WDA-13
- SWMU 39—Open Dump/Boundary of Camp Allen Landfill EPIC WDA-18/19
- SWMU 40—MCA-603 Pits EPIC WDA-22
- SWMU 41—Disposal Area, CA-99 Golf Course EPIC WDA-23
- SWMU 42—CEP 201 Area EPIC WDA-9

Based upon the results of the two RRR studies, available historical operating data, and visual site inspections, the project management team recommended 10 SWMUs (SWMUs 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 24, 26, 27, 29, and 30) for no further action under CERCLA in the FFA.

Ongoing remediation is being conducted at SWMU 37, the Q-82/78 Former PWC Parking Area, in accordance with the Virginia Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations. The VDEQ is providing oversight of the site remediation. Therefore, the project management team reviewed information pertaining to the Site Characterization and Corrective Action Plan and has determined that no further action under CERCLA was required at SWMU 37.

The NSN stormwater drainage system (SWMU 36, RFA M-44) is currently undergoing a \$10-million rehabilitation project. The inspection and assessment of the stormwater drainage system has been completed and the rehabilitation (repair/replacement) is ongoing. Therefore, the project management team determined that no further action under CERCLA is required.

A Confirmatory Investigation (CI) was conducted at SWMUs 1, 4, 6, and 8 in 1996. The CI results were documented in the *Draft Report for the Solid Waste Management Unit Confirmatory Investigation Report, CH2M HILL, dated November 18, 1996*. The investigation results identified lead contamination in the soil at SWMU 1 and a removal action was conducted there in October 1997. As a result of the removal, the project management team determined no further action under CERCLA is required. The CI results also indicated that additional characterization was needed at SWMUs 4, 6, and 8. However, the Navy removed SWMU 4 from the CERCLA program in May 2003 because the site remains active at the facility. Due to the lack of a complete pathway and release, SWMU 6 was recommended for no further

action in the Close-Out report signed by the Tier I Partnering Team in November 2002. A re-evaluation of SWMU 8 was performed that compared groundwater and surface and subsurface soil to RBCs for residential and industrial soil, USEPA Region III tap water RBCs, and USEPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for groundwater. The results recommended SWMU 8 for no further action and a Close-Out report was prepared and signed in March 2001.

A confirmatory Site Investigation (SI) was initiated in summer 1998 for SWMUs 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, and 42. The SI's objectives were to determine the extent of contamination at each SWMU, to develop and evaluate economically feasible remedial alternatives for remedial action at contaminated SWMUs, and to close out qualified sites.

A supplemental investigation was conducted in Fall 2000 for SWMUs 12, 14, 16, 38, and 39. The study's objectives were to further characterize selected SWMUs. As a result of this investigation SWMUs 38 and 39 were closed out.

The current status of SWMUs under investigation at NSN is summarized in Table 1-3. A base map of the NSN, showing the locations of the SWMU sites and their current status in the remedial process, is provided as Figure 1-4. As an indicator of the progress made in cleaning up SWMU sites, this figure can be compared to Figures 1-5, which shows the clean-up status of these sites in March 1997.

1.5.3.3 No Further Action Sites

The remaining 148 sites previously identified were individually evaluated during the No Further Action (NFA) negotiations between the Navy and the EPA. These sites were not previously discussed in the SMP. The project management team determined that no further action is required for these sites and the following site information is the basis of the NFA determination.

The project management team conducted site visits and reviewed existing documentation and operational procedures, and determined no further action under CERCLA is warranted at the following sites:

- RFA C-4: Building CA-483 (A) Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-5: Building CA-483 (B) Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-6: Building CA-483 (C) Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-7: Building CA-483 (D) Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-18: Building Z-309 Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-26: Building CA-501 Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-61: Building LP-20 (A) Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-79: LP Fuel Farm Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA M-18: Sanitary Sewers
- RFA M-22: Sewage Waste Oil Barges
- RFA M-46: P-1 Pond
- RFA R-3: LF-68 Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area
- EPIC WDA-14: Building U-40
- EPIC WDA-24: Building LP-3

- EPIC WDA-25: Building SP-367
- EPIC WDA-26: Building SP-86

The project management team evaluated sampling data from the two RRR reports (Baker Environmental, Inc., January 1996 and December 1996), reviewed historical operating data, and conducted site field visits. Based on this analysis, the project management team recommended that no further action is required under CERCLA for the following sites:

- RFA C-9: Building W-7 (Pier 7) Accumulation Area
- RFA C-27: Building W-130 Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-33: Building V-88 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 18)
- RFA C-36: Building LF-53 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 19)
- RFA C-71: Building SP-10 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 17)
- RFAC-80: Building LP-100 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 20)
- RFA C-81: Building LF-59 Satellite Accumulation Area
- RFA C-82: Building LF-60 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 22)
- RFA M-36: Building LF-61 Waste Tank Area (SWMU 5)
- RFA M-39: Building LF-53 Trenches (SWMU 24)
- EPIC WDA-3: Building LF-18 Aircraft Ramp (SWMU 7)
- EPIC WDA-4: Building V-82 Area (SWMU 31)
- EPIC WDA-12: Building CD-2/CD-3
- EPIC WDA-15/16/17: Marshy Area south of runway (SWMU 30)
- EPIC WDA-21: Northeast of Building NH-140/141 (SWMU 26)
- EPIC WDA-27: Building SP-85 Area
- EPIC WDA-30: Mason Creek Embankment (SWMU 27)
- EPIC WDA-33/34: NM-43 Old Weapons Station Entrance (SWMU 11)
- EPIC WDA-37: Building NM-71

The satellite accumulation areas (SAAs) are container storage areas used to manage various types of wastes generated from operations in the building. The SAAs are in areas designated for industrial land use; therefore, the project management team compared available analytical data to industrial screening levels. No organic compounds were detected at levels exceeding industrial RBC values at any of the SAA locations. Areas that exceed residential RBC values will require institutional controls that will be documented in accordance with the CERCLA process.

Thirty-eight of the sites are oil/water separators (O/WSs), pretreatment devices used to manage oily wastewater from various activities. No releases have been specifically identified for these units.

The following ten O/WSs are connected to the stormwater system and the documentation of integrity and functionality inspections of the units is on file with EPA Region III. The project management team recommended no further action under CERCLA for these O/WSs.

- RFA O-2: A-81 Building (integrity inspection)
- RFA O-4: A-Area (integrity inspection)
- RFA O-11: LF-60 Building (integrity inspection)

- RFA O-31: LP-167 Area 1 (cleaned/inspected per BRAC action)
- RFA O-34: LP-167 Area 4 (cleaned/inspected per BRAC action)
- RFA O-35: LP-167 Area 5 (cleaned/inspected per BRAC action)
- RFA O-46: SP-313 (integrity inspection)
- RFA O-50: V-15 Building (cleaned/inspected per BRAC action)
- RFA O-60: Firefighting School (integrity inspection)
- RFA W-4: Q-50 (integrity inspection)

NSN has implemented a program to inspect and monitor sources discharging to the Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD) under the NSN Industrial Wastewater Management Plan (IWMP). The following 14 O/WSs are managed under the IWMP program. Relevant documentation is on file with EPA Region III. Therefore, the project management team has recommended no further action under CERCLA for these O/WSs.

- RFA O-1: A-80 Building
- RFA O-3: A-127 Building
- RFA O-7: CEP-188 Building
- RFA O-10: LF-59 Building
- RFA O-23: LP-20 Building
- RFA O-32: LP-167 Area 2
- RFA O-33: LP-167 Area 3
- RFA O-36: LP-167 Area 6
- RFA O-43: SP-38 Building
- RFA O-45: SP-296 Hanger
- RFA O-55: V-49 S Area 5
- RFA O-56: V-49 W Area 6
- RFA O-59: W-6 Building
- RFA T-13: W-388

Demolition has been completed for ten O/WSs in NSN's effort to eliminate excess structures to reduce infrastructure. Documentation for the O/WS demolition projects is on file with EPA Region III. Therefore, the project management team has recommended no further action under CERCLA for these O/WSs.

- RFA O-8: LF-38 Building (demolition complete)
- RFA O-24: LP-22 Building (demolition complete—FY98)
- RFA O-27: LP-48 Building (demolition complete—FY98)
- RFA O-30: LP-78 Building (demolition complete—FY97)
- RFA O-37: LP-176 Building (demolition complete—FY98)
- RFA O-57: V-146 Building (demolition complete—FY97)
- RFA O-61: Firefighting School (demolition complete—FY92)
- RFA O-62: Firefighting School (demolition complete—FY92)
- RFA T-31: MCE-57-1 (demolition complete—FY97)
- RFA TP-6: Fire Fighting School Wastewater Pit (demolition complete—FY99)

Four O/WSs are currently inactive due to BRAC closure of NSN tenants. Cleaning of these devices has been performed as part of the facility closure process and verified with NSN

personnel. Relevant documentation is on file with EPA Region III. Therefore, the project management team has recommended no further action under CERCLA for these O/WSs.

- RFA O-9: LF-53 Building
- RFA O-25: LP-32 Building
- RFA O-51: V-27 Area 1
- RFA O-52: V-28 Area 2

The following 34 USTs/aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) have either been removed and certified as closed by the Commonwealth of Virginia, or are active tanks regulated by the VDEQ. Records of removal and other pertinent information are on file with the EPA Region III. The project management team recommended no further action at these sites.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| • RFA T-3: | Wastewater Tank 3 Building CEP-200 | (VDEQ regulated) |
| • RFA T-10: | W-7 Building | (VDEQ regulated) |
| • RFA T-12: | W-388 Building high flashpoint tank | (VDEQ regulated) |
| • RFA T-28: | NH-94-1W Building | (VDEQ regulated) |
| • RFA T-29: | NH-94-2W Building | (VDEQ regulated) |
| • RFA T-14: | A-81 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-15: | A-80 Building Tank No. 1 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-16: | A-80 Building Tank No. 2 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-17: | Fire Fighting School | (removed) |
| • RFA T-20: | CEP-188 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-21: | V-49 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-22: | U-132 calibration fluid | (removed) |
| • RFA T-23: | U-132 varsol | (removed) |
| • RFA T-24: | U-132 waste oil | (removed) |
| • RFA T-26: | NH-34 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-27: | NH-35 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-30: | MCE-225-4 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-32: | W-6-1 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-33: | W-6-2 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-34: | W-6-3 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-35: | W-6-4 | (removed) |
| • RFA T-36: | W-196 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-37: | LAFB Building | (removed) |
| • RFA T-38: | NM-59 Building | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-93-1 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-93-2 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-93-3 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-112-1 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-112-2 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building V-112-3 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building NM-71-A | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building NM-71-B | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building U-117 | (removed) |
| • RFA AOC C: | Building CA-501-1 | (removed) |

1.5.3.4 FFA Site Screening Areas

Site Screening Areas (SSAs) are areas that either pose or may potentially pose a threat to public health, welfare, and the environment. SSAs may expand or contract in size during the site investigation as information becomes available indicating the extent of contamination and the area needing study. In the NSN FFA, four SSAs are identified:

- SSA 1 Q-72 Sandblast Area (SWMU 4; RFA M-19/M-20; EPIC WDA-1)
- SSA 2 V-28 Waste Pit (SWMU 6; RFA M-31)
- SSA 3 Fire Fighting School (SWMU 8; EPIC WDA-20),
- SSA 4 NM-37 Area (SWMU 12; EPIC WDA-36); (SWMU 16; RFA C-54)

Site investigations were completed during 1998 or 1999 at each SSA. The investigations at each area detected levels of site-related constituents above RBCs. A background investigation was completed to assess if the levels also exceeded background levels. To date, SSA 3 has been recommended for NFA and a closeout report has been completed. SSA 2 (V-28 Waste Pit) has also been recommended for NFA and a closeout report has been completed. SSA 1 (Q-72 Sandblast Area) is currently an active site; therefore, the NSN Partnering Team came to consensus that SSA 1 is NFA under CERCLA and the cleanup of this site will be addressed as part of the Military Construction Program when the sandblasting operations cease. SSA 4 is currently in the RI phase in which a draft Remedial Investigation report including a human health and ecological risk assessment has been submitted to the NSN Partnering Team for review.

1.5.3.5 FFA Areas of Concern

The FFA signed by EPA on February 18, 1999 listed eight AOCs as sites under evaluation to determine if the sites should proceed in the screening process and be investigated as SSAs, or whether the information under review supports a no further action determination. The documentation and sampling of each of these areas were discussed at the Tier I Partnering meeting on March 16, 1999. Based on the documentation and discussions, the Navy proposed to categorize the AOCs in a letter to EPA dated May 3, 1999 as detailed below.

Proceed to the Site Screening Process (SSP) as SSAs for the following AOCs:

- AOC 2 MAC Area (SWMU 9; EPIC WDA-28/29)
(SWMU 10; EPIC WDA-31/32/35)
- AOC 4 Q-50 PWC Accumulation Area (SWMU 14; RFA C-17)
- AOC 5 CD Area behind the Compost Yard (SWMU 38; EPIC WDA-13)

In March 2000, the Project Managers of the NSN Tier I Partnership approved the Closeout Report and reached a consensus that: "no further action is required and the land use will be unrestricted" at the following AOCs:

- AOC 1 Building Z-309 Area (SWMU 2; RFA M-13/14)
(SWMU 3 RFA AOC B)
- AOC 3 CEP 201 Area (SWMU 42; EPIC WDA-9/10)
(separated from other AOC 3 sites)

AOC 7 MCA-603 Pits (SWMU 40; EPIC WDA-22)

AOC 8 CA-99 Golf Course Disposal Area (SWMU 41; EPIC WDA-23)

In May 2000, the Project Managers of the NSN Tier I Partnership also approved the Streamlined Risk Assessment Report and reached a consensus that "no further action is required and the land use will be unrestricted" at the following sites:

AOC 3 CEP Area (SWMU 28; EPIC WDA-11)
(SWMU 32; EPIC WDA-5)
(SWMU 33; EPIC WDA-6)
(SWMU 34; EPIC WDA-7)
(SWMU 35; EPIC WDA-8)

In October 2000, the Project Managers of the NSN Tier I Partnership also approved the Streamlined Risk Assessment Report and reached a consensus that "no further action is required and the land use will be unrestricted" at the following sites:

AOC 2 MAC Area (SWMU 9; EPIC WDA-28/29)
(SWMU 10; EPIC WDA-31/32/35)

In March 2001, the Project Managers of the NSN Tier I Partnership also approved and signed the Close-Out Report and reached a consensus that "no further action is required and the land use will be unrestricted" at the following sites:

AOC 5 CD Area Behind Compost Yard (SWMU 38; EPIC WDA-13)

AOC 6 Open Dump and Disposal Area (SWMU 39; EPIC WDA-18/19)
at Boundary of Camp Allen Landfill

TABLE 1-1
Stratigraphic and Hydrogeologic Units of Southeast Virginia
(from Harsh and Lacznia, 1990)

Geologic Age		Group	Stratigraphic Formation	Hydrogeologic Unit		
Period	Epoch					
Quaternary	Holocene	Columbia	Holocene Deposits	Columbia aquifer		
	Pleistocene		Undifferentiated Deposits			
Tertiary	Pliocene		Bacons Castle Formation	Yorktown confining unit		
			Yorktown Formation	Yorktown-Eastover aquifer		
	Miocene	Chesapeake	Eastover Formation	St. Mary's confining unit		
			St. Mary's Formation	St. Mary's Choptank aquifer		
			Choptank Formation			
			Calvert Formation	Calvert confining unit		
			Oligocene	Pamunkey	Old Church Formation	Chickahominy-Piney Point aquifer
			Eocene		Chickahominy Formation	
	Piney Point Formation					
	Nanjemoy Formation	Nanjemoy-Marlboro Clay confining unit				
	Marlboro clay					
	Paleocene	Aquia Formation	Aquia aquifer			
		Brightseat Formation	Brightseat confining unit			
			Brightseat aquifer			
Cretaceous	Late Cretaceous		Undifferentiated Sediments	Upper Potomac confining unit		
	Early Cretaceous		Potomac Formation	Upper Potomac aquifer		
				Middle Potomac confining unit		
				Middle Potomac aquifer		
				Lower Potomac confining unit		
				Lower Potomac aquifer		

TABLE 1-2

Status Summary of IRP Sites, September 2003
Naval Station Norfolk

Site	RFA Designations	PA or IAS	SI or GS	EE/CA	Work Plans	RI	FS	PRAP	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construct	RA Ops	Comments
CERCLA Investigation in Progress														
Site 18 - Former NM Hazardous Waste Storage Area	RFA M-26	1983	2002, 2003		2001, 2003									Final SI completed in November 2002. Draft ESI completed in May 2003.
Site 22 - Camp Allen Salvage Yard	RFA C-14	1994	1994	1999, 2002	1996	1999	2002	2002			2002	2002		An EE/CA was completed in January 2002 recommending that a soil cover be placed at the site. The cover was completed in Summer 2002.
Site 23 - Building LP-20 Plating Shop	RFA M-29													This site has recently been transferred to the CERCLA program from RCRA. The course of action for this site is being evaluated.
Remedy in Place (Ongoing O&M and LTM)														
Site 1 - Camp Allen Landfill		1983*	1988*		1991	1994	1994	1995		1995	1996	1997		Removal action (soil) completed. Construction of Groundwater Pump and Treat as well as DPVE systems complete and in operation. Long-term monitoring to evaluate system effectiveness was initiated in 1999.
Site 2- NM Slag Pile - All Media		1983*	1988*		1996, 1998			1999		2000	1999	1999		ROD finalized in December 2000. Sediments removed in December 1999. Annual post closure monitoring instituted in October 2000.
Site 3 - Q-Area Drum Storage Yard		1983*	1988*		1991	1996	1996	1996		1996	1996	1998		Construction of Air Sparge/SVE system complete and in operation. Long-term monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment system was instituted in 1999.
Site 6 - CD Landfill		1983*	1991		1993	1995	1995							Removal of contaminated sediments partially completed in fall 1997. Cap construction completed in December 1999. Post closure monitoring initiated in January 2000.
Site 6, OU1 - Sediments								1996		1996	1996	1999		
Site 6, OU2 - Landfill Cap								1998		1999	1999	1999		

TABLE 1-2

Status Summary of IRP Sites, September 2003
Naval Station Norfolk

Site	RFA Designations	PA or IAS	SI or CS	EE/CA	Work Plans	RI	FS	PRAP	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construct	RA Ops	Comments
Site 20 - Building LP-20 Site	RFA M-9/M-10	1991	1991		1994	1996	1996	1996		1996	1997	1998		Construction of Air Sparge/SVE system to address TPH and chlorinated solvents in groundwater complete. Remediation systems are currently in operation. Long-term monitoring to evaluate effectiveness was instituted in 1999.
Response Complete/NFA														
Site 4 - P-71 Transformer Storage	RFA M-5	1983*	1988*		1991	1991	1991	1991		1992	1991	1992		Cleanup completed. Groundwater monitoring completed in 1995.
Site 5 - Pesticide Disposal Site		1983*	1988** 1998***	1998								1999		Pesticide-contaminated soil removal action completed in November 1999 and the site was closed out.
Site 7 - Inert Chemical Landfill	RFA L-3	1983							2001					Close-Out report completed in March 2001
Site 8 - Asbestos Landfill	RFA L-4	1983							2001					Close-Out report completed in March 2001
Site 9 Q-50 Area Landfill	RFA L-5	1983							2001					Close-Out report completed; Site revisited in 2002 for to determine if NFA was for unrestricted use; SWMU 14 RI currently in progress which has included collection of soil data from Site 9
Site 10 - Apollo Fuel Disposal Sites	RFA M-23	1983	2001		2001				2002					Close-Out report completed in January 2002
Site 12 - Alleged Mercury Disposal Site	RFA M-35	1983							2001					Close-Out report completed in March 2001
Site 16 - Chemical Fire Building X-136		1983	2001		2001				2002					Close-Out report completed in May 2002
Site 17 - Chemical Fire Building SDA-215	RFA C-25/AOC E	1983							2001					Close-Out report completed in March 2001
Site 19 - Buildings V-60/V-90	RFA M-34	1988	1988		1989	1989	1989	1989		1989	1989	1991		Building demolition and site cleanup completed.

TABLE 1-2

Status Summary of IRP Sites, September 2003
Naval Station Norfolk

Site	RFA Designations	PA or IAS	SI or CS	EE/CA	Work Plans	RI	FS	PRAP	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construct	RA Ops	Comments
Site 21 - Building W-316	RFA M-9/10	1996	1996	1997	1996									PCB-contaminated soil removal action completed in March 1998 under TSCA.

Legend:

1993	Year Activity Completed (fiscal year)	RI	Remedial Investigation	LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
X	Activity Completed (date unknown)	FS	Feasibility Study	Construct	Construction Phase
Aip	Activity In Progress (expected completion)	PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan	Ops	Operations Phase
^	Activity Planned	ROD	Record of Decision or Decision Document	*Refers to "Initial Assessment Study of Sewells Point Naval Complex," dated February 1983.	
PA	Preliminary Assessment	RD	Remedial Design		
IAS	Initial Assessment Study	RA	Remedial Action /Removal Action	** Refers to "Installation Restoration Program Investigation Interim Report," dated March 1988.	
SI	Site Investigation	TBA	To Be Addressed		
CS	Confirmation Study	NFA	No Further Action	***CH2M HILL SI completed February 1998	
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	DD	Decision Document		

TABLE 1-3

Status Summary of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), September 2003

Naval Station Norfolk Missing SWMU numbers

SWMU	RFA Designations	Phase 1 RRR*	Phase 2 RRR**	Work Plans	PA/Sl(n)	SI/CI/SSI***	RI/FS	EE/CA	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construction	Comments
CERCLA Investigation in Progress													
12 Disposal Area Near NM-37	EPIC WDA-36	1996	1996	1998	1998		2003						Draft RI completed in August, 2003
14 Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area	RFA C-17	1996	1996	1998	1998		2002, 2003						Draft RI completed in June, 2003, Revised Draft RI completed in July, 2003
16 NM 37 Accumulation Area	RFA C-54	1996	1996	1998	1998		2003						Draft RI completed in August, 2003
Response Complete/NFA													
1 SP-2B Accumulation Area	RFA C-83	1996	1996			1996							Lead removal in October 1997 and determined no further action under CERCLA
2 Building Z-309 Ash Hopper Storage Area	RFA M-13/M-14	1996	1996						2000				Close-Out Report was completed in March, 2000 based on RRR report
3 Building Z-309 Oil/Lubricant Storage Area	RFA AOC B	1996	1996						2000				Close-Out Report was completed in March, 2000 based on RRR report
4 PWC Sandblast Area	RFA M-19/M-20; EPIC WDA-1	1996	1996	1996	1996								Site removed from the CERCLA program because the facility remains active
5 LF-61 Waste Holding Tank	RFA M-36	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
6 Building V-28 Waste Pit	RFA M-31	1996		1996, 2001	1996	1998, 1999			2002				Close-Out Report was completed in November, 2002 based on results of CI report
7 LF-18 Aircraft Ramp	EPIC WDA-3	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
8 Fire Fighting School	EPIC WDA-20	1996		1996	1996	1999			2001				Close-Out Report was completed in March, 2001
9 LP-200/MAC Terminal	EPIC WDA-28/29	1996		1998	1998				2001				Close-Out Report was completed in October, 2001

TABLE 1-3

Status Summary of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), September 2003
 Naval Station Norfolk Missing SWMU numbers

SWMU	RFA Designations	Phase 1 RRR*	Phase 2 RRR**	Work Plans	PA/SI(n)	SI/CI/SSI***	RI/FS	EE/CA	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construction	Comments
10 LP-200/MAC Terminal/East	EPIC WDA-31/32/35	1996	1996	1998	1998				2001				Close-Out Report completed in October, 2001
11 Old Weapons Station Entrance	EPIC WDA-33/34	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
13 Disposal Area PWC Operations, Near NM-71	EPIC WDA-37	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
15 W-130 Accumulation Area	RFA C-27	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
17 Surface Disposal Area; Waste Generated from SP-10 Maintenance		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
18 Surface Disposal Area; Waste Generated from V-88 Lab		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
19 Surface Disposal Area; Waster Generated from LF-53 Painting		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
20 Surface Disposal Area; Waste Generated from Aircraft Maintenance, Former UST Site		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
22 Surface Disposal Area; Waste Generated from Bldg. LF-60 Helicopter Maintenance		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
24 Building LF-53 Trenches	RFA M-39	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
25 Q-82/78 Former PWC Parking Lot		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
26 Old Mounds Northeast of NM-140/141	EPIC WDA-21	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report

TABLE 1-3

Status Summary of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), September 2003
 Naval Station Norfolk Missing SWMU numbers

SWMU	RFA Designations	Phase 1 RRR*	Phase 2 RRR**	Work Plans	PA/Sl(n)	SI/CI/SSI***	RI/FS	EE/CA	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construction	Comments
27 Mason Creek Embankment	EPIC WDA-30	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
28 Probable Solid Waste Disposal South of CEP 201	EPIC WDA-11	1996		1998	1998				2000				Streamlined Risk Assessment/Close-Out Report was submitted May, 2000.
29 Solid Waste Disposal Area/CD-3/CD-4	EPIC WDA-12	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
30 Sludge Fill Disposal Area/Marshy Area South of Runway	EPIC WDA-15/16/17	1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
31 Solid Waste Disposal; Area V-82		1996	1996										No further action based on RRR report
32 Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP 160/161 Embankment	EPIC WDA-5	1996		1998	1998				2000				Streamlined Risk Assessment/Close-Out report was submitted in May 2000.
33 Debris Piled at Seawall	EPIC WDA-6	1996		1998	1998				2000				Streamlined Risk Assessment/Close-Out report was submitted in May 2000.
34 Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP 200	EPIC WDA-7	1996		1998	1998				2000				Streamlined Risk Assessment/Close-Out report was submitted in May 2000.
35 Solid Waste Disposal Area CEP 196/Resolute Embankment	EPIC WDA-8	1996		1998	1998				2000				Streamlined Risk Assessment/Close-Out report was submitted in May 2000.
36 Stormwater Drainage System	RFA M-44												No further action under CERCLA; undergoing a \$10 million rehabilitation project
37 Q-82/78 Former PWC Parking Lot	EPIC WDA-2	1996	1996										No further action under CERCLA; moved out of CERCLA in 1998 and into the UST Program.
38 CD Area Behind Compost Yard	EPC WDA-13		1996	1998	1998	2000			2001				Close-Out Report was completed in March, 2001

TABLE 1-3

Status Summary of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), September 2003
 Naval Station Norfolk Missing SWMU numbers

SWMU	RFA Designations	Phase 1 RRR*	Phase 2 RRR**	Work Plans	PA/SI(n)	SI/CI/SSI***	RI/FS	EE/CA	Close-Out Report	ROD/DD	RD	RA Construction	Comments
39 Open Dump & Disposal Area near boundary of Camp Allen Landfill	EPIC WDA-18/19					2000			2001				Close-Out Report was completed in March, 2001
40 MCA-603 Pits	EPIC WDA-22			1998	1998				2000				Close-Out Report was completed in May, 2000
41 Disposal Area, CA-99 Golf Course	EPIC WDA-23			1998	1998				2000				Close-Out Report was completed in May, 2000
42 CEP 201 Area	EPIC WDA-9	1996	1996	1998	1998				2000				Close-Out Report was completed in May, 2000

Sites where Information not available

21

23

Legend:

1993	Year Activity Completed (fiscal year)	RI	Remedial Investigation	SI	Site Investigation
X	Activity Completed (date unknown)	FS	Feasibility Study	Construct	Construction Phase
Aip	Activity in Progress (expected completion)	PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan	Ops	Operations Phase
^	Activity Planned	ROD	Record of Decision or Decision Document	*Refers to "Initial Assessment Study of Sewells Point Naval Complex," dated February 1983.	
PA	Preliminary Assessment	RD	Remedial Design		
IAS	Initial Assessment Study	RA	Remedial Action /Removal Action	** Refers to "Installation Restoration Program Investigation Interim Report," dated March 1988.	
SI(n)	Site Inspection	TBA	To Be Addressed		
CS	Confirmation Study	NFA	No Further Action	***CH2M HILL SI completed February 1998	
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	DD	Decision Document		



Figure 1-1
Installation Location Map
Naval Station Norfolk



LEGEND

- NFA Sites Per FFA Close-out Reports
- Remedial/Removal Action Complete
- Remedial/Removal Action in Progress
- Remedial/Site Investigation in Progress
- To Be Determined

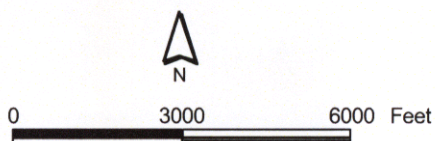


Figure 1-2
Base Map With IRP Site Locations
And Current Clean-Up Status
September 2003
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



LEGEND

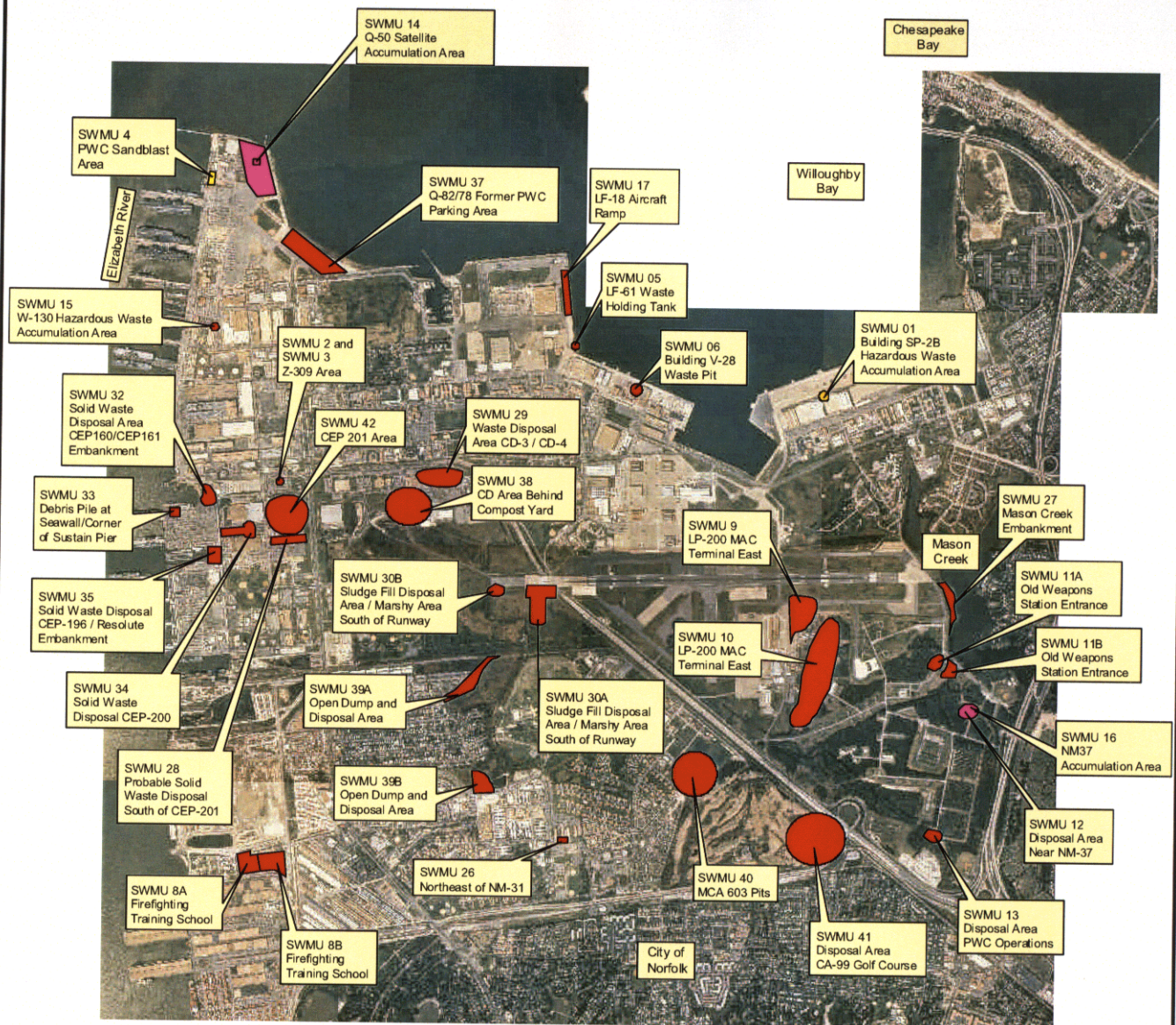
- NFA Sites Per IAS Recommendation
- Remedial/Removal Action Complete
- Remedial/Removal Action in Progress
- Remedial/Site Investigation in Progress
- Remedial Design in Progress



0 2000 4000 Feet



Figure 1-3
IRP Site Clean-Up Status
As of March 1997
Naval Station Norfolk





LEGEND

- Remedial/Removal Action Complete
- Remedial/Removal Action In Progress
- Remedial/Site Investigation In Progress
- To Be Determined



0 3000 6000 Feet

Figure 1-5
Additional SWMU Clean-Up Status
As of March 1997
Naval Station Norfolk

SECTION 2

Site Descriptions

This section provides specific information regarding the IRP sites and SWMUs at NSN that are currently undergoing remediation or investigation. Site-specific information includes site physical characteristics, a description of past activities conducted at the site, and known contaminants in each site medium. In addition, the current status of each site in the IRP is briefly discussed. A site map is provided for the IRP and SWMU sites. However, inactive sites that were either closed out through a consensus agreement or recommended for no further are not discussed in this section.

2.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites

The eight IRP sites currently not closed out or recommended for no further action are described below. The following site descriptions include physical characteristics, past activities, detected contaminants, and future remediation plans for each site, if known.

2.1.1 Site 1—Camp Allen Landfill

The Camp Allen Landfill site includes two distinct areas (Area A, the 45-acre landfill, and Area B, the 2-acre fire disposal area), as shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2. The Area A landfill, which operated from the mid-1940s until approximately 1974, was used for the disposal of metal plating and parts cleaning sludge, paint-stripping residue, various chlorinated organic solvents, overage chemicals, pesticides, asbestos, incinerator ash, fly and bottom ash from the Base power plant, and miscellaneous debris. Wastes from a fire at the Camp Allen Salvage Yard (Site 22), including drums containing various chemicals, were buried in trenches at Area B in 1971.

Contamination from prior disposal practices at the Camp Allen Landfill site has affected the surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater. The primary contaminants found in all media at the site are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Areas of inorganic contamination of surface water and sediments in the surrounding drainage ditches and in the onsite pond also were detected. Groundwater contamination was found in both the water-table aquifer and the Yorktown Aquifer in Areas A and B. The presence of contamination in the deeper Yorktown Aquifer is thought to be due to the breach of a confining layer between the two aquifers beneath much of the Camp Allen Landfill area.

Currently, the Base brig facility and a heliport are located over a portion of the Area A landfill. Area B is not used at the present time. Areas A and B are soil-covered and vegetated to minimize surface erosion as they are both adjacent to tidal drainage ditches that convey stormwater runoff to Willoughby Bay.

A non-time-critical removal action was implemented at Area B in May 1994 and completed in January 1995 to remove the primary source areas of contamination. The Camp Allen Landfill site remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) was completed in 1994 (Baker Environmental, Inc., July 1994). A Decision Document (Baker Environmental, Inc., November 1993) was signed in July 1995 requiring localized treatment of groundwater and

soil using vacuum extraction. Plans for remediation of the site called for implementation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system to remediate groundwater underlying Camp Allen Landfill Areas A and B and the Camp Allen Storage Yard identified in the Area A landfill.

Continuous operation of the groundwater extraction and treatment system began in November 1998 and consisted of pump-and-treat systems for groundwater remediation installed in Area A (for Yorktown groundwater in the western part of the area and for surficial groundwater in the northern part of the area) and in Area B (for both surficial and Yorktown groundwater). The DPVE system was completed and began operation in May 1998. Groundwater samples were collected from monitoring wells in March 1997 and June 1998 to provide baseline information on water quality before the extraction system was started. The extraction wells were sampled in August 1997 to provide information on water quality prior to system startup. Ecological sampling of surface water and sediment was performed in Fall 1997.

The long-term monitoring plan for the Camp Allen Landfill groundwater remediation system calls for annual sampling of up to 50 monitoring wells and 5 stream locations for VOCs during the initial 5 years of monitoring. Four rounds of sampling were completed in May 1999, March 2000, March 2001, and March 2002. During the summer of 2000, an aquifer pumping test study was conducted and groundwater modeling was completed during fall 2000 to delineate the extent of the capture zones for the individual extraction wells. In addition, the system operational data collected by Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure (Shaw E&I) is reviewed quarterly to assess the performance of the remediation system. Based on recommendations from these reviews, adjustments may be made to both the treatment system operations and the monitoring program to optimize the efficiency of the system operations. The LTM results through the 2002 monitoring are documented in the *Final 2002 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report* submitted by CH2M HILL in April 2003.

2.1.2 Site 2-NM Slag Pile

The NM Slag Pile (Figure 2-3) is a 1-acre disposal area for slag generated by an aluminum smelting operation during the 1950s and 60s. The slag is a residual cinder material formed from the fusion of a mineral such as limestone with impurities from the aluminum ore and ash from the blast furnace fuel. In order to create a level surface upon which the slag could be deposited, fly ash and/or bottom ash (derived from coal burning operations elsewhere at NSN) were also used as fill material at the site. During the smelting operation, the slag pile area was defined by a lack of vegetation around the site proximal to the slag pile. The site surface has since been regraded and vegetation was planted. Prior to remediation activities, the surface of the site consisted of a gravel parking lot and open grassy field.

The potential for site contamination from metals, including chromium, cadmium, and zinc, was identified in the 1983 IAS (Environmental Science & Engineering, February 1983). Trace amounts of inorganics were detected in surface soil, surface water, and sediment samples taken during the 1988 Interim RI (Malcolm Pirnie, May 1998). However, the samples were taken after site regrading and placement of gravel surfacing. Since these activities disturbed the surface soil, these analytical results may not be representative of potential subsurface contamination at the site.

The 1998 RI conducted at the site concluded that the disposal activities had impacted the groundwater and soil at the site as well as sediment and surface water in the adjacent drainage channel. In correlation with the type of material disposed at the site, the primary contaminants consist of metals including arsenic, antimony, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc. However, significant concentrations of organic chemicals (4-4'DDE and trichloroethene) were also detected. Sediment and surface soil sampling was conducted in February of 1998 to delineate the contamination limits for a sediment removal action.

Initially, sediment contamination was being addressed separately from other media through an engineering evaluation and cost analysis (EE/CA). Design plans and specifications for the sediment removal action were prepared in spring and early summer of 1998. The Final RI (CH2M HILL, August 1998) and FS (CH2M HILL, September 1998) documents for the entire site were completed in 1998. The Final Remedial Action Design for the sediment removal program was submitted (CH2M HILL, September 1999) and approximately 2,000 cubic yards (yd³) of sediments were removed in November 1999. The Final ROD (CH2M HILL, October 2000) was approved in December 2000. In February 2000, an asphalt and soil cover was placed over the extent of the site. The post-closure monitoring plan consists of the annual collection of sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples for Target Analyte List (TAL) metals analysis. The first four rounds of sampling were completed in October 2000, May 2001, June 2002, and June 2003. The LTM results through the 2002 monitoring are documented in the *Final 2002 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report* submitted by CH2M HILL in April 2003.

2.1.3 Site 3-Q-Area Drum Storage Yard

The Q-Area Drum Storage Yard (QADSY), shown on Figure 2-4, was previously a compound that occupied approximately 5 acres in the northwest corner of the NSN near the carrier piers. This area of the NSN was created by dredging operations in the early 1950s. The QADSY was an open earthen yard that was used from the 1950s until the late 1980s to store tens of thousands of drums. Most of the drums contained new petroleum products, various chlorinated organic solvents, paint thinners, and pesticides. Previous investigations showed dark stains on the soil and oil-saturated soil throughout the storage yard, indicating past spills. The northern portion of the yard, which was used to store leaking or damaged drums and hazardous materials, was particularly stained. These drums have been removed, and the site is not currently used.

In 1986, Navy fire inspectors expressed concern with the oil-saturated soils at the northern end of the storage area (previously used to store damaged or leaking drums). On the basis of a potential fire hazard, the top 6 inches (in.) of soil was excavated from an area of 4,240 square yards (yd²) (totaling approximately 750 cubic yards [yd³] of soil removed) in the northern section and disposed offsite in 1987. Following the removal action, this area of the storage yard was paved.

An RI/FS (Environmental Science & Engineering, May 1996) for this site and revealed that the soil was contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), VOCs, and pesticides. In addition, VOC contamination was found in the groundwater beneath the site and outside the site boundary. The shallow groundwater beneath the hazardous materials (HM) area and the northern portion of the petroleum products (PP) area was impacted the most. Some

low VOC levels were also observed in the deep wells. This may be due to the lack of a confining layer between the two aquifers in this area. The general extent of the groundwater plume, which affects approximately 29 acres beneath the fleet parking area west of the site, has been defined with monitoring-well and direct-push groundwater sampling.

The Decision Document (Environmental Science & Engineering, November 1996) for the site was signed in November 1996 and calls for remediation by air sparging and soil-vapor extraction (AS/SVE). A pilot treatability study was performed and the system was constructed. The remediation system began operation in August 1998. Several monitoring wells were sampled for VOCs in February 1998 and in May 1998 to provide baseline water-quality data before the remediation system was started.

The long-term monitoring plan for the QADSY currently includes the biannual sampling of 15 monitoring wells for VOCs and TPH. The first ten rounds of monitoring were completed in 2/99, 8/99, 3/00, 8/00, 2/01, 12/01, 2/02, 8/02, 2/03, and 8/03. Based on the significant reduction of VOC concentrations during the first year of operation, the system operation was modified to a 2-week cycle of pulsing during September 1999. The system operational data collected by Shaw E&I and the monitoring data collected by CH2M HILL will be reviewed quarterly so that the system operations and monitoring program can be adjusted as necessary. The results through the February 2002 monitoring are documented in the *Final 2002 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report* submitted by CH2M HILL in April 2003.

2.1.4 Site 6-CD Landfill

The CD Landfill site occupies approximately 22 acres and is located just east of Hampton Boulevard and south of the Naval Exchange, as illustrated in Figure 2-5. The site incorporates two areas of landfilling operations – the easternmost (unpermitted) section and the western (permitted) section. The unpermitted portion of the landfill operated from 1974 to 1979 and was used for demolition debris and inert solid waste, fly ash, and incinerator residue.

In October 1979, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command received a permit from the Virginia Department of Health to use the landfill (western portion) for disposal of demolition debris and other non-putrescible wastes, excluding fly ash, incinerator residues, chemicals, and asbestos. Blasting grit used for sandblasting cadmium-plated aircraft parts was deposited at the landfill until 1981 when the blasting grit was tested and found to exceed the EP toxicity limit for cadmium. The grit was classified as a hazardous waste and onsite disposal of the material ceased. Landfilling operations continued in the western portion of the site until 1987. At the time the landfill permit was granted, a portion of the southeast corner of the site was removed and regraded to allow for runway expansion at the Naval Air Station (NAS). The design of the runway expansion specified that excess material was to be spread over the landfill and not removed from the site.

In 1993, Seabee Road was constructed over the site and opened to the public. Construction plans required only the addition of fill material; no cutting or grading into the existing landfill occurred. Most of the existing debris mounds situated in the north-central portion of the landfill were leveled and spread around the site to reduce the amount of standing water that accumulated after rain events.

The results of several investigations (performed in 1993 and 1994) guided the scoping of the RI. The RI was completed in three separate rounds of sampling. Soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water samples were collected. As a result of the Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment (RI/RA) Report (Baker Environmental, Inc., December 1995), an FS (Baker Environmental, Inc., July 1996) was prepared in July 1996 to address contaminated media at the CD Landfill site. Potential risks associated with contaminants in the soil, sediments, and groundwater (including surface water) were identified and guided the development and evaluation of the media-specific remedial action alternatives. In addition to the FS, a separate geostatistical analysis was performed to evaluate and better define the areas of sediment contamination.

A 1996 Decision Document (Baker Environmental, Inc., October 1996) for the contaminated sediments (designated as Operable Unit (OU) 1) outlined a removal action for sediments at the CD Landfill that exceeded the Effects Range -Medium (ER-M) levels. Removal of heavy metal and pesticide-contaminated sediments was partially completed in Fall 1997 but was postponed during the winter because of inclement weather. When the OU 2 (soil and groundwater) landfill cap was designed, the cap was extended to cover the remaining contaminated sediments, so no further removal will be required. In June 1997, the Partnering Team agreed to an additional sampling event to characterize the fill material and determine closure requirements. A statistical sampling approach was developed to determine within a specified confidence interval whether the fill material would be classified as hazardous. All of the samples collected and analyzed during the June event were below the regulatory standards. Based on the statistical findings, the fill material at the CD Landfill is not considered a hazardous waste and it was agreed that the site would be closed under the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations for a construction/demolition/debris landfill.

A PRAP for OU2 (Baker Environmental, Inc., June 1998) identified the preferred alternative, a synthetic flexible liner capping system with groundwater monitoring with institutional controls, for the CD Landfill. The final ROD was issued on September 28, 1998 (Baker Environmental, Inc., September 1998). The construction of the landfill cap was completed in December 1999. As a requirement of the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSMWR) (Part D of 9 VAC 20-80-270) the CD Landfill is part of the LTM program at NSN with groundwater and surface water monitoring as well as annual inspections and maintenance of the landfill's environmental controls for 10 years after the closure was completed. The groundwater-monitoring program initially consisted sampling eight monitoring wells on a quarterly basis for 1 year, followed by semi-annual monitoring for selected analytical parameters. The initial 3 years of groundwater monitoring were completed in 2000, 2001, and 2002. The fourth year of groundwater monitoring is ongoing at the time of this report. The analytical data from the first three years of monitoring are discussed in the *Final Annual Post-Closure Monitoring Report for 2002*, submitted by CH2M HILL in February 2003.

2.1.5 Site 18-Former NM Waste Storage Area

The NM storage area is located in the southeastern corner of NSN, as shown on Figure 2-6. It was used 1975-1979 to store drums of hazardous waste, consisting of waste oil, metal plating solutions and sludges, chlorinated organic acids (including trichloroethene and 1,1,1

trichloroethene), and paint stripping solutions. The storage area was an open, unpaved yard east of the metal storage buildings in the NM area (Taussing Can Area). Spillage of waste oil and hazardous wastes occurred in this area, including an intentional spill in July 1979. As a result of this spill, a pit was excavated and an existing drainage ditch was widened and lengthened to channel the waste oil and contaminated runoff into an unlined pit. Oil and contaminated water were periodically pumped from the pit and transported to a wastewater treatment plant. Soil in the area of the spill was sampled and found to be contaminated primarily with chromium and cadmium. However, the soil was classified non-hazardous based on EPA EP toxicity testing. A one-time landfill permit was obtained from the Virginia Department of Solid Waste in October 1980 for the disposal of the contaminated soil at the site by grading and seeding it to establish a vegetative cover. The permit required continuous monitoring of the shallow groundwater and surface water to determine if contaminant transport was occurring (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1983). The monitoring program was conducted over 55 months. In October 1985, the State Water Control Board agreed to discontinue the monitoring on the basis that no significant contamination was observed.

In 1995, a RCRA inspection was conducted and concluded that no signs of adverse impacts or threats to human health or the environment were observed; therefore, the site was no longer subject to RCRA inspections. In addition, two surface soil samples were collected during the 1995 Phase I RRR Study (Baker Environmental, Inc., January 1996) and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals and cyanide, and pesticides/polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs). The soil analytical results show that the concentrations of arsenic and benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the EPA residential RBCs. The arsenic concentration also exceeded the industrial RBC. However, the benzo(a)pyrene concentration was detected at levels consistent with background. On the basis of the Phase I RRR Study, Site 18 was determined to be an NFA site.

In fall 2000, the NSN Partnering Team re-evaluated Site 18 because the NFA determination was based on industrial RBCs. The NSN Partnering Team recommended additional investigation at the site to evaluate the results against EPA residential RBCs. The initial phase of the investigation was conducted in June 2001 and consisted of the installation and sampling of three monitoring wells. Based upon the findings from the initial investigation, additional monitoring wells were installed in February 2002 to further delineate the contamination at the site. The groundwater analytical results from both phases of the field investigation indicate that the RBCs and drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) were exceeded for four VOCs (1,4-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride). In addition, there were metal concentrations of arsenic, thallium, and iron that exceeded the residential screening criteria. The results of the field investigations are discussed in the *Final Site 18 Site Investigation Report* submitted by CH2M HILL in November 2002.

In an effort to fill data gaps identified by the NSN Tier I Partnering Team, additional characterization of the site soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater was conducted in December 2002. Two deep monitoring wells were installed to evaluate vertical transport of site constituents. In addition, surface and subsurface soil samples were collected across the site and sediment and surface water samples were collected in the drainage channel.

adjacent to the site. The results of the additional investigation are presented in the *Final Expanded Site Investigation Report for Site 18* submitted by CH2M HILL in July 2004.

2.1.6 Site 20-LP-20 Site

As shown in Figure 2-7, Building LP-20 is one of many large buildings located northwest of the NAS main runway. Currently, the building houses the public works command's (PWC's) Transportation Department. In the past, a portion of the building was used for aircraft engine overhaul and maintenance. Previous activities at the building included painting, x-ray facilities, cleaning and blasting, and a metal-plating operation. Waste products generated from these activities were transferred to the industrial wastewater treatment plant via underground piping. In addition, a large fuel storage area, known as LP fuel farm, is also located south of the building. An underground pipeline extends from the Fuel Farm to buildings LP-78 and LP-176 located east of the site. Over the years (1940s to 1990s), numerous spills or releases of wastewater and petroleum have been documented. Significant releases were associated with damage to underground wastewater lines during construction activities, and leakage of the underground petroleum pipeline.

Investigations at the site began in 1986 following a release of JP-5 fuel from the underground pipeline. Since 1986, approximately ten separate investigations have been conducted to evaluate the extent of releases from underground fuel pipelines, the industrial wastewater line, and various USTs at the site. These investigations determined that significant amounts of free product as well as chlorinated solvents are present. An RI and FS summarizing the previous investigation data were completed in 1995 (Baker Environmental, Inc., December 1995).

The data generated during the RI indicate that VOCs are the primary contaminants detected in the area. Specifically, chlorinated solvents were detected in the vicinity of LP-20 and LP-26. In addition, petroleum products are present east of Building LP-22 and south of Building LP-179. Concentrations of vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethene, and benzene were observed in the shallow aquifer (Columbia). Furthermore, concentrations of vinyl chloride, 1,2-dichloroethene, and trichloroethene were also detected in the deep aquifer (Yorktown).

As a result of the free product at the site, two product recovery systems were installed south and southeast of Building LP-22. Product Recovery System #1 was constructed in 1986, and Product Recovery System #2 was reportedly constructed sometime between 1988 and 1990. Both systems operated four recovery wells that pumped groundwater and product into oil water separators. The oil-water separators discharged into Bousch Creek and the free product was collected in an aboveground storage tank (AST). Reportedly, neither system performed as anticipated and both systems were seldom in operation due to mechanical problems. The systems were shut off in December 1994 and dismantled in 1995.

The Decision Document (Baker Environmental, Inc., February 1996) for the LP-20 site required that contamination at the site be treated to reduce the threat to human health and the environment. The goal of the remedial action was to treat the contaminant plume in the shallow aquifer using an AS/SVE system to prevent migration of the plume offsite and into the deep aquifer, and reduce the contaminant concentrations to established cleanup goals. In addition, aquifer use restrictions (for both the shallow and deep aquifer) were mandated to

prevent the groundwater from being used for either a potable or non-potable (industrial water) source.

The construction of the treatment system was completed and began operating on April 14, 1998. The shallow aquifer is treated by an air sparging and soil vapor extraction system consisting of 31 air injection wells and 21 vapor extraction wells. The system was placed throughout the center and downgradient extent of the contaminant plume. In addition, several monitoring wells were sampled for VOCs in February 1998 to provide baseline water-quality data before the remediation system was started.

As a requirement of the Decision Document, the LP-20 site is part of the LTM program at NSN. Monitoring for LP-20 currently consists of an annual sampling of 15 wells in the shallow and deep aquifer to track the levels of contaminants at the site and determine if these constituents are migrating offsite or into the deep aquifer. The first five rounds of the monitoring program were completed in 11/98, 5/99, 3/00, 4/01, and 2/02. The monitoring results are documented in the *Draft Annual Long Term Monitoring Report*, submitted by CH2M HILL in November 2002.

2.1.7 Site 22-CASY

The CASY operated from the 1940s until 1995 salvaging and processing scrap materials generated at NSN. The CASY is located between Area A and Area B of the Camp Allen Landfill Site, as shown on Figure 2-8. CASY activities have included storage and management of waste oils, used chemicals, and scrap industrial/commercial equipment. Metal smelting, various recycling activities, and miscellaneous burning also occurred at the CASY. In addition, the facility was used to store acids, paint thinners, solvents, pesticides, and transformers. A PCB spill occurred at the CASY in 1989 when a transformer was damaged by a forklift. The PWC responded to the spill and conducted a preliminary cleanup at that time. When operations ceased in 1995, the buildings, incinerators, and rail lines were demolished.

At present, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) has implemented a plan to extend the I-564 intermodal connector to the Norfolk International Terminals. The highway expansion will require that local utilities, Navy-owned ballfields, and a rail line be relocated impacting the northernmost section of the Salvage Yard. As a result, the Salvage Yard will be covered and ballfields have been proposed for construction at the site to replace those demolished during the highway expansion.

A Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) was completed for the CASY (Baker Environmental, Inc., May 1994) and the investigation results indicated that the surface and subsurface soil were contaminated with PCBs, pesticides, and metals. Additional data were generated during the RI (Baker Environmental, Inc., November 1999) and showed that the shallow and deep groundwater aquifers in the vicinity of the site as well as the sediment were contaminated with PCBs and metals. However, the human health risk assessment identified no unacceptable risk from exposure to groundwater for the exposure scenarios evaluated.

The initial remedial action at CASY consisted of the non time-critical removal and offsite disposal of metals and PCB contaminated soils. A PCB removal action began in August of 1998. Additional delineation of site contaminants in 2001 identified six metals hotspots throughout the site. As an interim measure, the Navy began removal of the hot spot soils in

conjunction with the on-going PCB removal action. The hot spot and PCB contaminated soil removal continued through 2001 with the ultimate excavation of more than 16,000 yd³ of material. The removal action achieved the soil PCB cleanup goals, however, the additional soil analytical data showed that the aerial extent of metals contamination was more widespread than previously estimated. It was estimated that approximately 29,000 yd³ of soil remained at the site above the metals cleanup goals. Based upon the more comprehensive confirmation sampling and anticipated future land use of the site, the remedial measures for the site were re-evaluated. The Navy determined that the placement of a soil cover was more cost effective than removal of the metals contaminated soils, and the NSN Tier I Partnering reached consensus on this course of action in March 2002.

At the time of this report, an engineered soil cover has been completed and the cover for the sediments in the pond is being installed. The ROD for CASY was delayed as a result of negotiations between EPA and DOD on the appropriate land use language to be included in the documents. However, the ROD is projected to be completed and signed in third quarter of FY 2004.

2.1.8 Site 23-LP-20 Plating Shop

As shown in Figure 2-7, Building LP-20 is one of many large buildings located northwest of the NAS main runway. Building LP-20 includes the cleaning shop, motor pool, plating shop, and offices (detailed in Figure 2-9). In the past, the building was used as an engine overhaul facility in which jet engines were disassembled and worked on. Currently, the building is used as a motor pool and office space.

Site 23, the LP-20 plating shop is located on the west side of the building but is currently not in use and is locked to prevent unauthorized access. Previous activities in the shop included disassembling, stripping, and replating metal parts. The shop contains seven process pits extending beneath the concrete slab floor which were used for cleaning, stripping, and plating engine parts. The process tanks and equipment were also located in pits. The floor and pits were lined with corrosion resistant brick tiles. The shop also contains a drainage system for the collection of wastewater from the pits and delivery to the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant.

During a 1989 site visit, VDEQ observed violations of the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMRs). Violations included hazardous waste stored in its generator container accumulation areas in excess of 90 days, hazardous waste stored in tanks without interim status or a permit, and containers not clearly marked as hazardous waste. Violations also included the lack of inspection records and notification of exact locations of all existing accumulation areas.

An enforcement order was effective in December 1990. Under RCRA, the Clean Closure Plan and Contingency Plan were completed in 1993 and approved by VDEQ in September 1994. The Navy requested a modification of the plans in order to conduct a risk-based closure. Multiple phases of investigation were conducted for partial implementation of the Risk-Based Closure Plan (Versar, Inc., December 1997). The investigation included the collection of soil, concrete, and groundwater and the analysis for VOCs, cyanide, and eight metals. The risk assessment indicated unacceptable industrial risk at 17 soil locations, but no unacceptable risks with exposure to the plating shop concrete floors. Groundwater was

recommended to be addressed under a post closure monitoring program. Final closure was not achieved; however, partial closure including the removal of tanks and most of the piping and either decontamination or disposal as hazardous waste did occur. In September 2000, a revised Clean Closure Plan was submitted to VDEQ. The scope of the revised plan included the removal of the concrete floor and approximately 3 feet of soil in the plating shop. In addition, the plan included soil sampling of the remaining soils in the shop area as well as the plating sumps and select locations along the industrial wastewater piping system. If the soil samples exceeded established risk-based threshold limits a risk assessment would be conducted. Following the sampling activities, the plan called for general cleanup and decontamination of the Plating shop, the removal or rerouting of underground utilities beneath the plating shop, and the cleaning of portions of concrete slab that are demolished. Currently, there has been no activity at the Plating Shop since the submittal of the revised Clean Closure Plan and the Contingent Closure Plan by Versar, Inc. in September 2000.

In July 2003, the Navy decided to move the site from the RCRA to the CERCLA program. A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) is the first step in evaluating a site under CERCLA, however, in November 2003 the NSN Tier I Partnering Team determined that the existing documents completed under the RCRA program can be used in lieu of a formal PA/SI. In addition, the Tier I Partnering Team joint-scoped additional soil investigation activities. The additional investigation is scheduled to be conducted in Summer/Fall of 2004.

2.2 Solid Waste Management Units

The SWMUs are described in this section. These SWMUs are listed as SSAs or AOCs in the FFA (see Sections 1.4.3.4 and 1.4.3.5). The following site descriptions include physical characteristics, previous investigations, detected contaminants, and future remediation plans for each site. The objectives of the investigations are to determine the extent of contamination at each SWMU, to develop and evaluate economically feasible remedial alternatives for remedial action at contaminated SWMUs, and to close out qualified sites.

2.2.1 SWMU 12—Disposal Area Near NM-37, SWMU 16—NM-37 Accumulation Area

As shown in Figure 2-10, Building NM-37 is a vehicle maintenance building that services trucks, forklifts, and other military vehicles located within the Weapons Station area. The ground surface in the immediate vicinity of Building NM-37 is covered with an asphalt surface, and the surrounding area is well vegetated. SWMU 12 (WDA-36) was initially identified from a 1958 aerial photograph evaluated during the EPIC study. The photograph indicates a possible disposal area marked by ground surface scarring. The estimated boundary of the disposal area is shown in Figure 2-10.

SWMU 16 was a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (HWAA) located northeast of Building NM-37 (Figure 2-10) that consisted of metal container used to store fuel for mowers, oils, and hydraulic fluids. Although there is no history of releases, areas of stressed vegetation were observed during earlier site visits. SWMU 16 has been demolished and replaced by a newer structure.

Sampling and analysis of the surface soil were performed in 1995-1996 during the RRR studies (Baker Environmental, Inc., January 1996 and December 1996). After further analysis of the site, SWMU 12 was investigated with SWMU 16 as a SSA under the FFA. A supplemental SWMU investigation (CH2M HILL, October 1998) for this SSA detected arsenic and iron concentrations in the soils above the RBCs. In addition, dieldrin, chloroform, arsenic and thallium were detected in the groundwater at levels exceeding the RBCs. The investigation recommended institutional controls to restrict access to this area.

In July 2000, a geophysical survey was completed at the site. Based on the results of this study, a supplemental investigation of the site was completed in fall 2000. A site investigation report was issued in 2001 (CH2M HILL, April 2001) and a streamlined risk assessment was completed 2002 (CH2M HILL, April 2002). Based on the results of the assessment and the need to fill data gaps identified by the NSN Tier I Partnering Team, additional investigations were completed in December 2002. The results of the investigations are presented in the SWMU 12 and 16 RI Report (CH2M HILL, August 2003).

2.2.2 SWMU 14—Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area

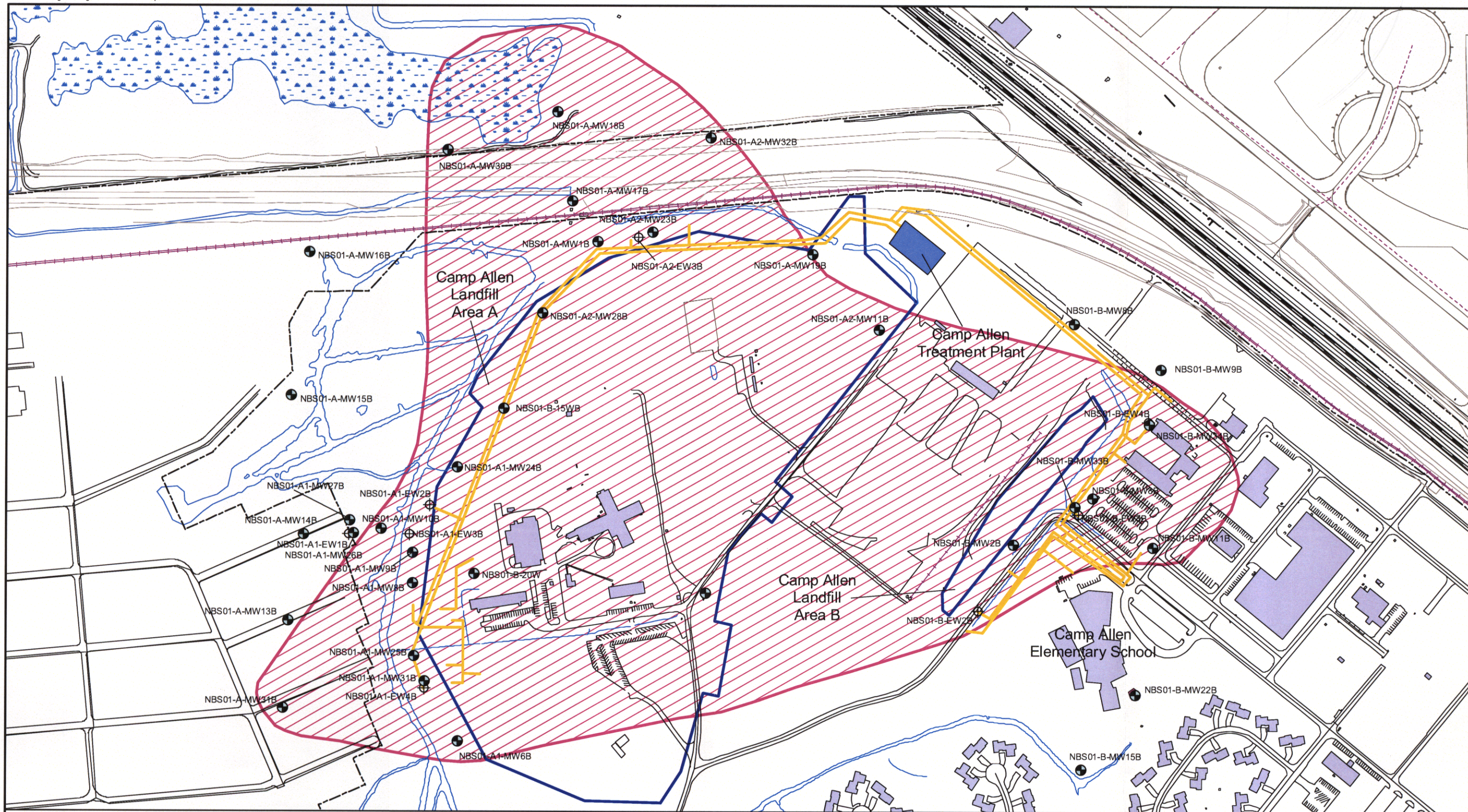
The Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area (SWMU 14) is located in the northeast corner of NSN, as shown in Figure 2-11. SWMU 14 consisted of a concrete storage pad surrounded by a grass-covered field. The pad served as a 90-day hazardous waste accumulation area where wastes generated through various waste streams were processed (sampled, identified, labeled, and packaged) before being shipped to eventual disposal. The original concrete pad for the accumulation area has since been removed. A new pad was installed west of the original location and is used for temporary storage of investigation-derived waste materials.

In addition to the accumulation area, the peninsula at Sewell's Point is a man-made landmass formed from two distinct periods of fill activities. The first landfill activities began in the early 1950s, when the channels were dredged to allow for construction of the northernmost series of piers at the site. The resulting dredge material was used to create much of the land at Sewell's Point. The second period of filling occurred between 1974 and 1978, when the eastern portion of the site was formed from the disposal of construction debris. This landfill was later designated as Site 9, the Q Area Landfill, and reportedly used for the disposal of non-hazardous construction debris. Site 9 was originally designated for No Further Action in the *Site 9 Q-Area Landfill Close-Out Report, Naval Base, Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia* by Baker Environmental, Inc. in December 1997. However, because Site 9 and SWMU 14 are co-located, the Site 9 soils and groundwater are being evaluated as part of a remedial investigation to determine the potential impact of contamination from SWMU 14.

Sampling and analysis of the surface soil were performed in 1995 during the RRR study. Additional surface soil and groundwater sampling was performed in 1996 during the Phase II RRR study. VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and PCBs were detected in the soil and groundwater.

A SWMU Supplemental Investigation conducted in July 1998 (CH2M HILL, October 1998) detected several VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and metals in the groundwater at levels above the RBCs. As a result of these findings, three phases of remedial investigations have been conducted in 1999, 2000, and 2001 to assess the extent of the fill material and groundwater impacts. The results of the previous investigations are discussed in the Draft SWMU 14 RI

Report (CH2M HILL, June 2002). In order to fill data gaps identified by the NSN Tier I Partnering Team, additional investigations were completed in December 2002. The results of all the investigations are presented and discussed in the Revised Draft SWMU 14 RI Report (CH2M HILL, July 2003).



LEGEND






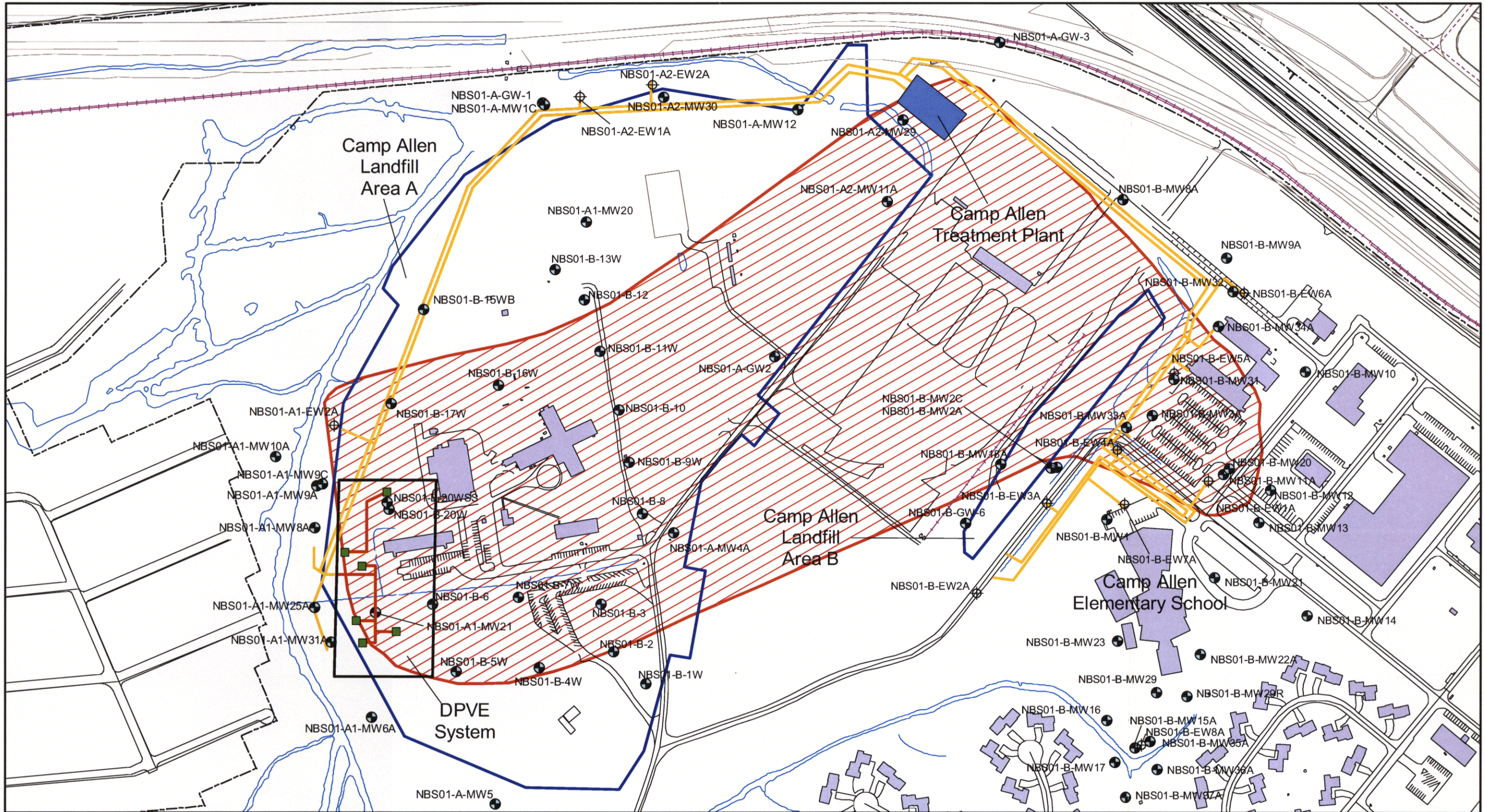
-  Water Distribution Lines of Groundwater Extraction System
-  Deep Monitoring Well
-  Deep Extraction Well
-  Deep Aquifer Groundwater Plume
-  Camp Allen Landfill Boundary



Figure 2-1
 Site Map - Deep Aquifer Treatment System,
 Monitoring Well Network, and Groundwater Plume
 Site 1 - Camp Allen Landfill
 Naval Station Norfolk
 Norfolk, Virginia



- LEGEND**
- Water Distribution Lines of Groundwater Extraction System
 - Shallow Monitoring Well
 - Shallow Extraction Well
 - DPVE System
 - DPVE Well
 - Shallow Aquifer Groundwater Plume
 - Camp Allen Landfill Boundary

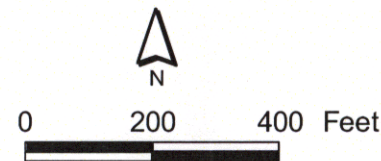
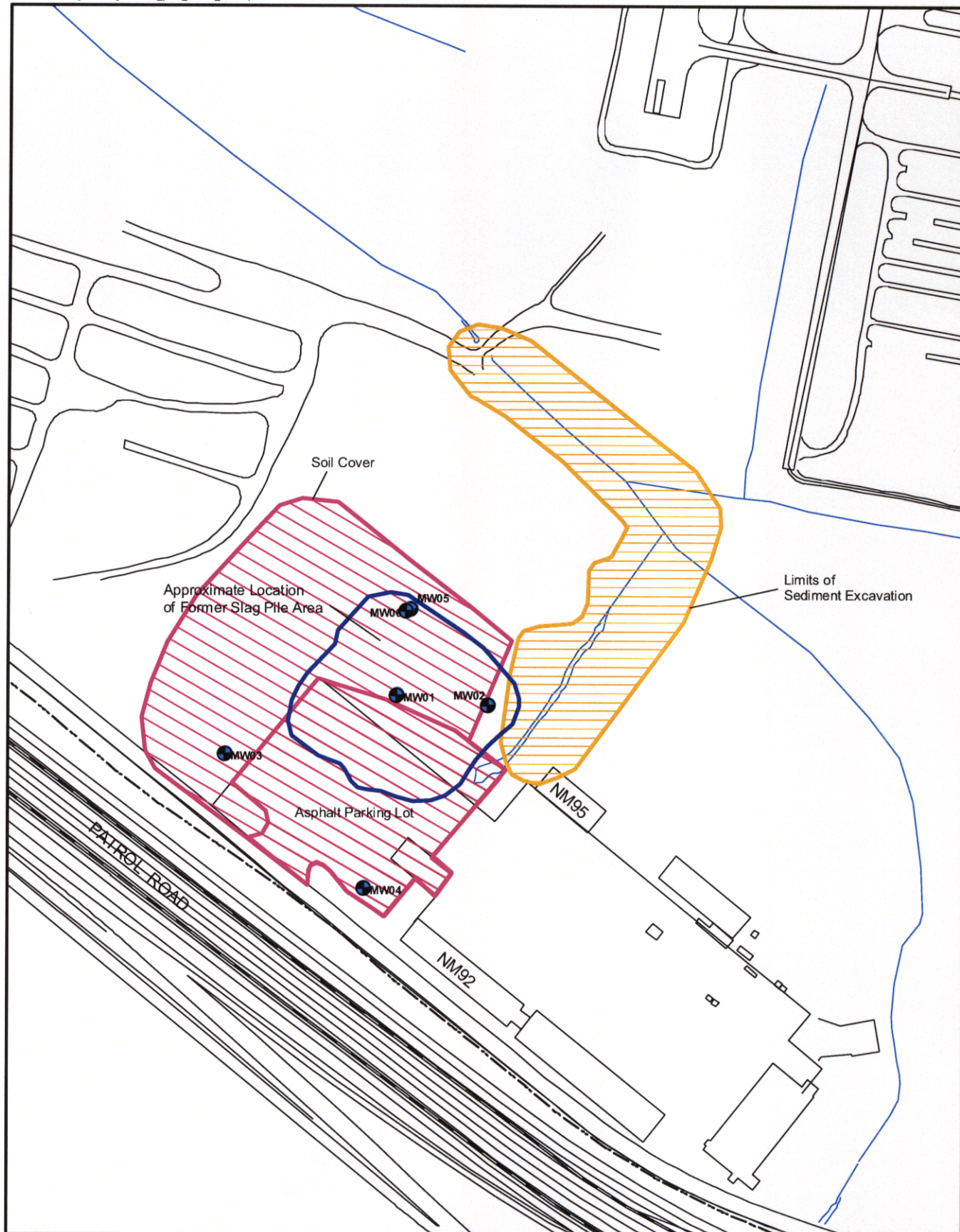


Figure 2-2
Site Map - Shallow Aquifer Treatment System,
Monitoring Well Network, and Groundwater Plume
Site 1 - Camp Allen Landfill
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



LEGEND

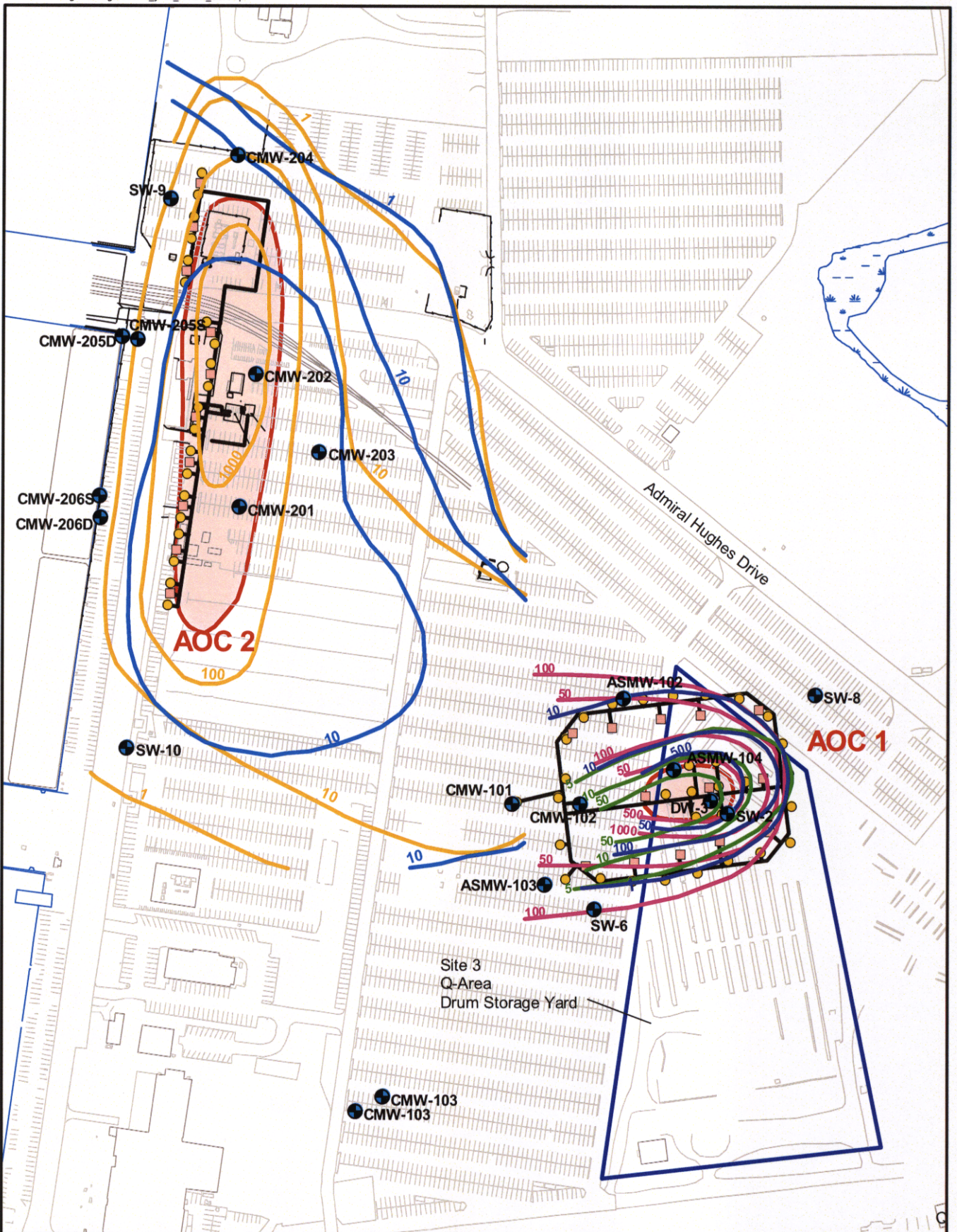
- Areas of Sediment Removal - Remedial System Removal
- Area of Soil / Asphalt Cover - Remedial System Caps/Cover
- Approximate Site Boundary
- Monitoring Wells



0 100 200 Feet



Figure 2-3
Site Map
Site 2 - NM Area Slag Pile
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



LEGEND

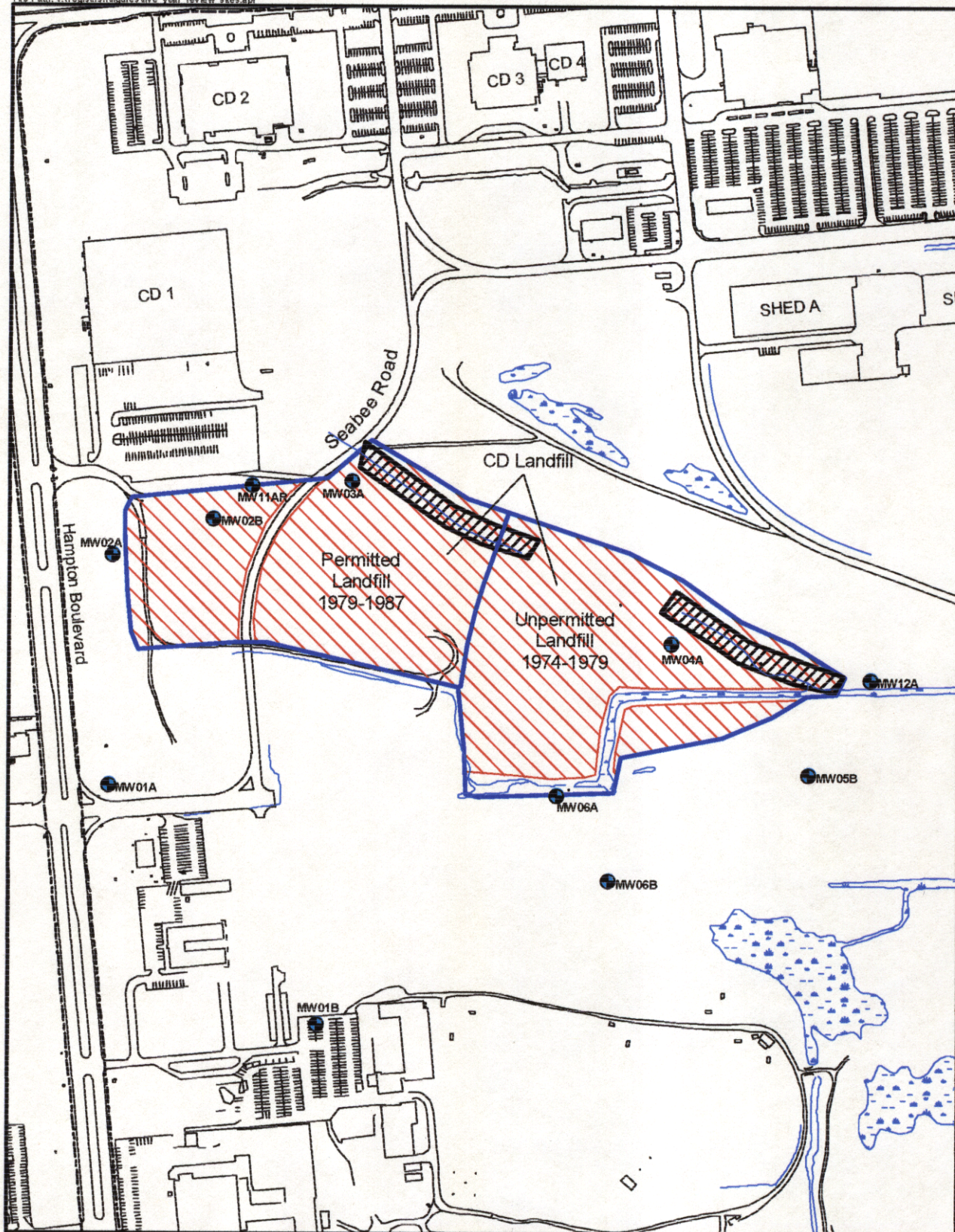
- Air Sparge Wells
- Soil Vapor Extraction Wells
- Piping for AS/SVE Systems
- Site Boundary
- AOC Boundary

- Monitoring Wells
- AOC 1 Isoconcentration Lines
- VOC
- TCE
- PCE
- AOC 2 Isoconcentration Lines
- TCE35
- TCE25



0 100 200 Feet

Figure 2-4
Site Map
Site 3 - Q-Area Drum Storage Yard
AOC 1 and AOC 2
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



LEGEND

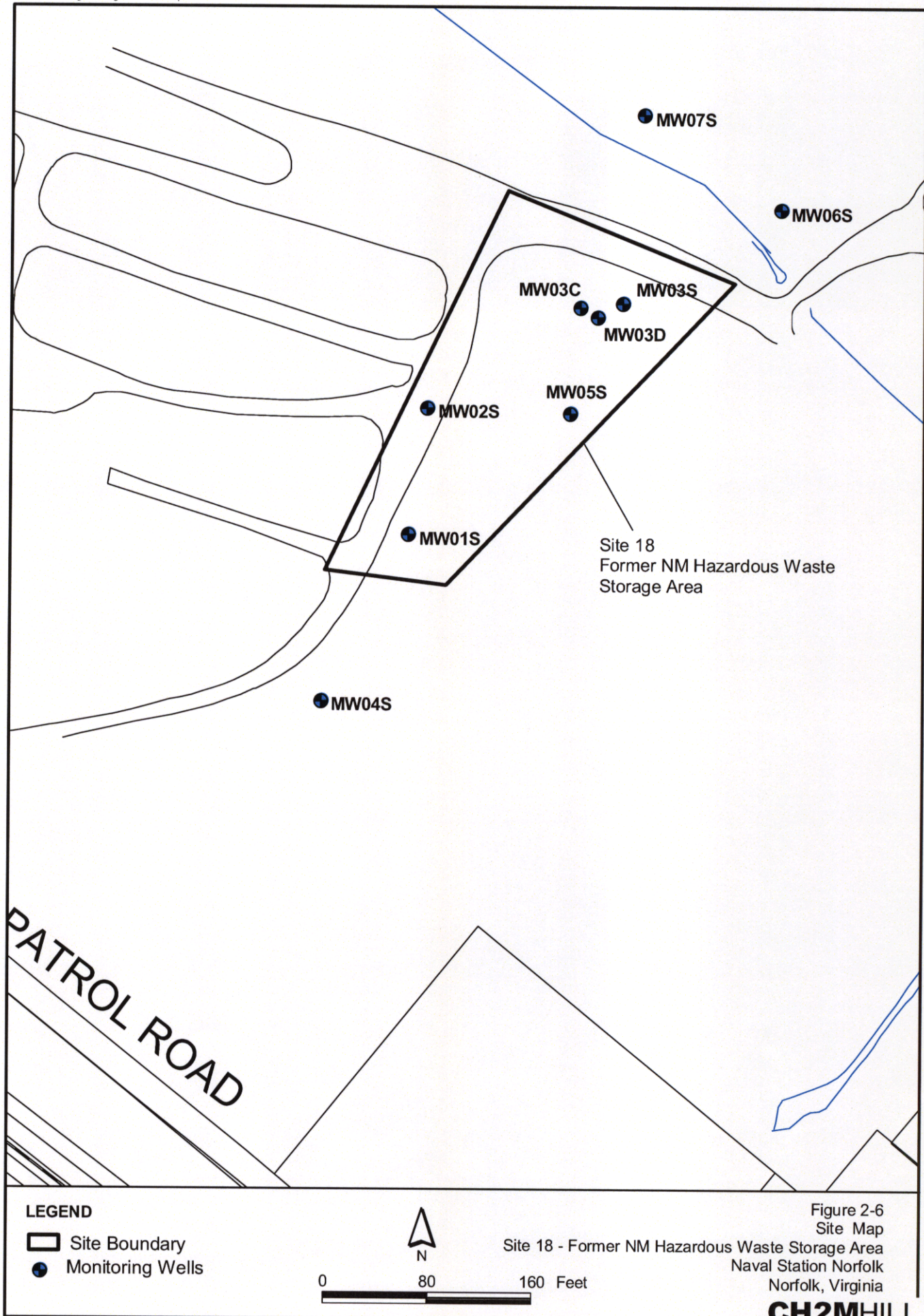
- Monitoring Wells
- Areas of Sediment Removal
- Soil Cap - Remedial System Caps/Covers
- CD Landfill Boundary

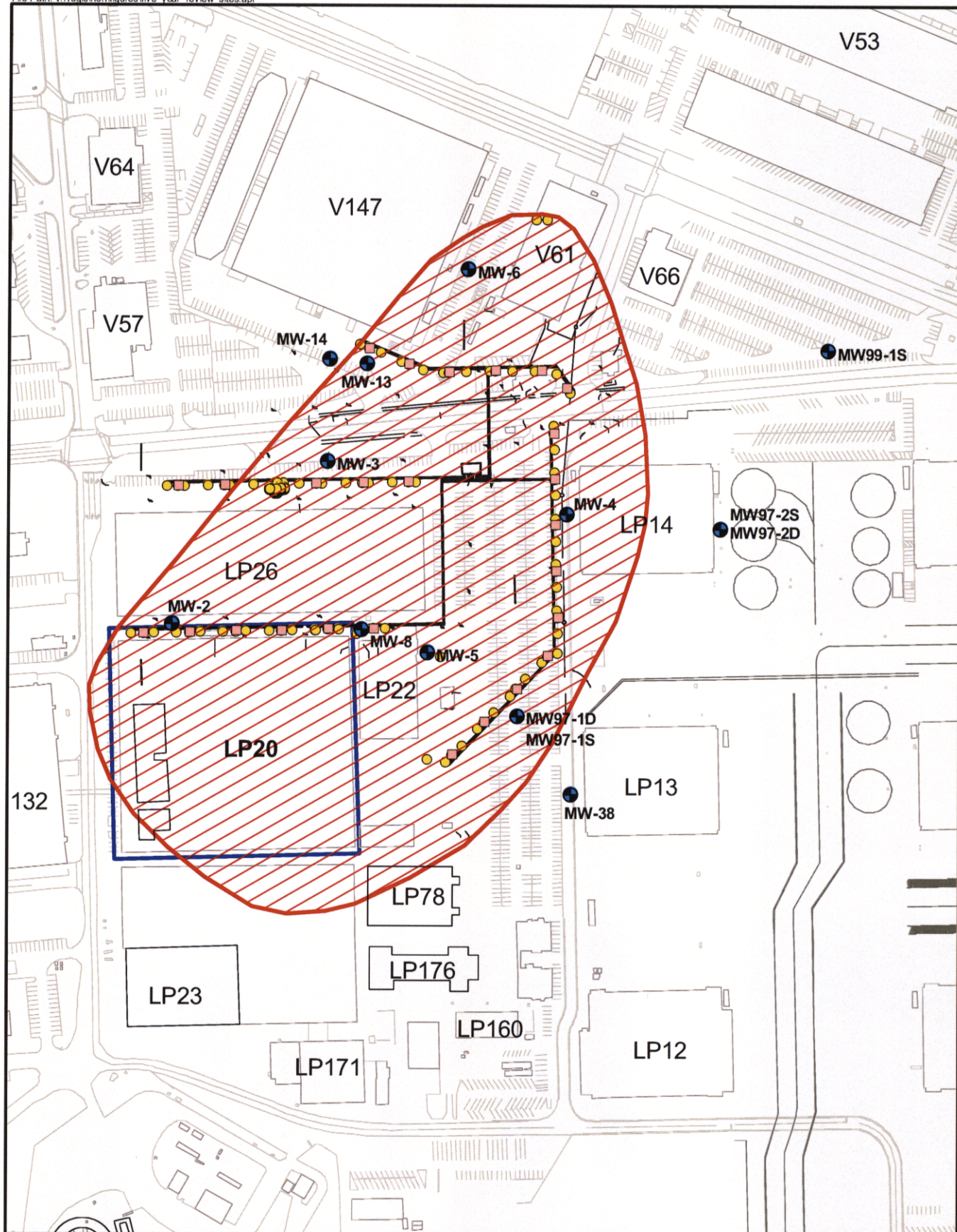


0 300 600 Feet

Figure 2-5
Site Map
Site 6 - CD Landfill
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia

CH2MHILL





LEGEND

- Air Sparge Wells
- Soil Vapor Extraction Wells
- Monitoring Wells
- Piping for AS/SVE Systems
- Site Boundary
- Estimated Plume

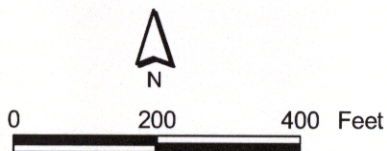
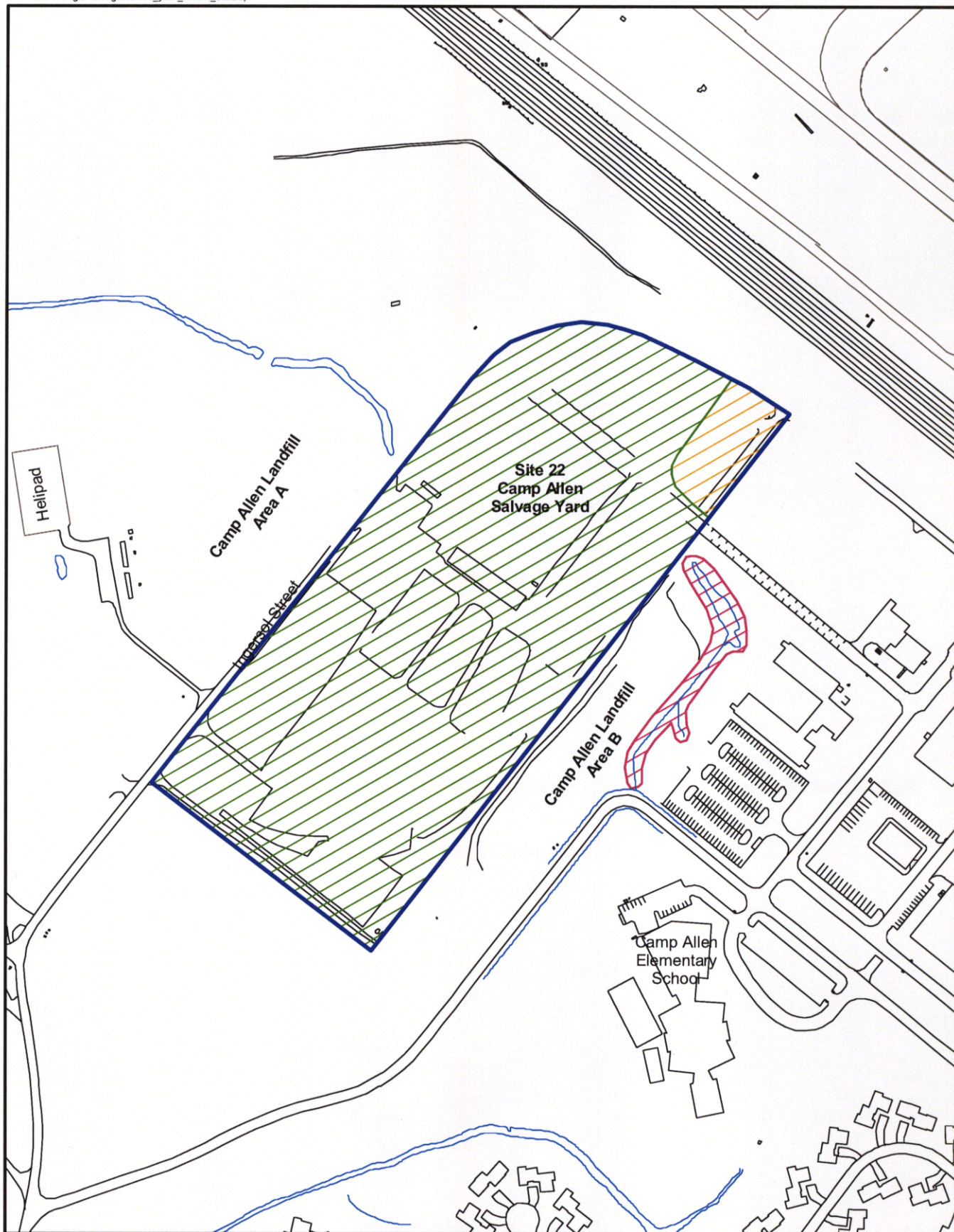


Figure 2-7
Site Map
Site 20 - LP-20 Site
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia



LEGEND

Covers

Asphalt

Soil

Sediment

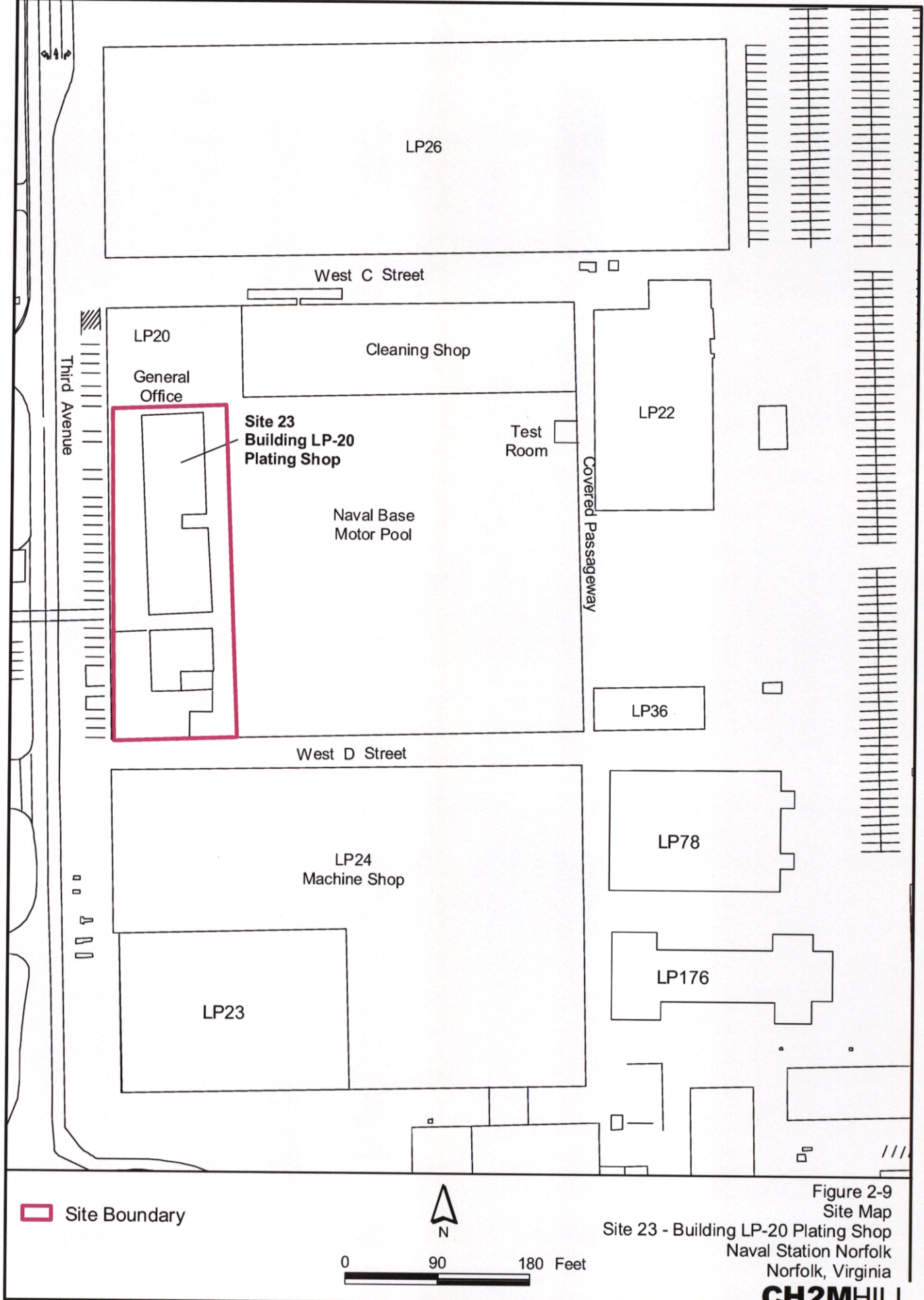
Camp Allen Salvage Yard Boundary

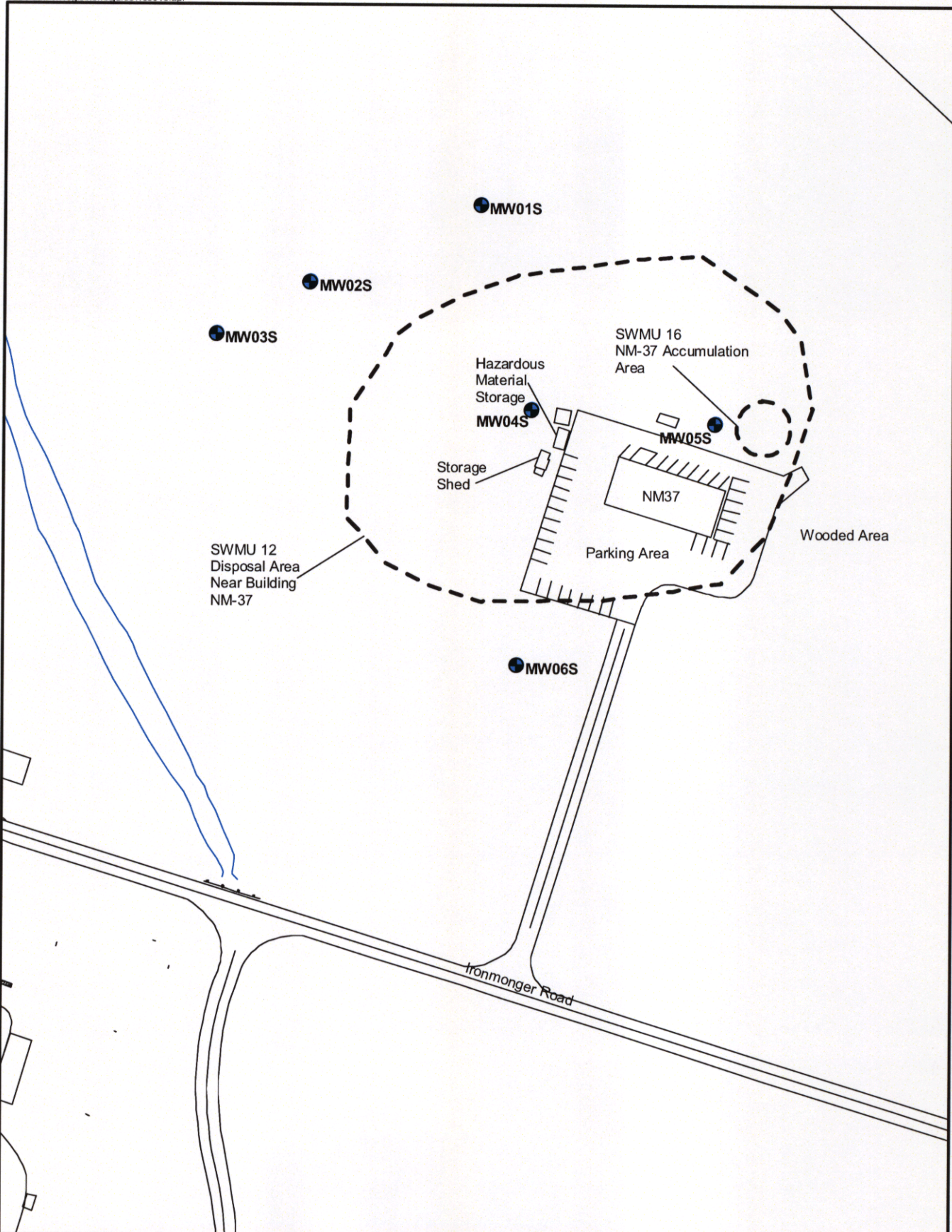


0 200 400 Feet



Figure 2-8
Site Map
Site 22 - Camp Allen Salvage Yard
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia

CH2MHILL





LEGEND

-  Monitoring Wells
-  Estimated Extent of Solid Waste Management Unit



0 80 160 Feet

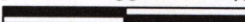
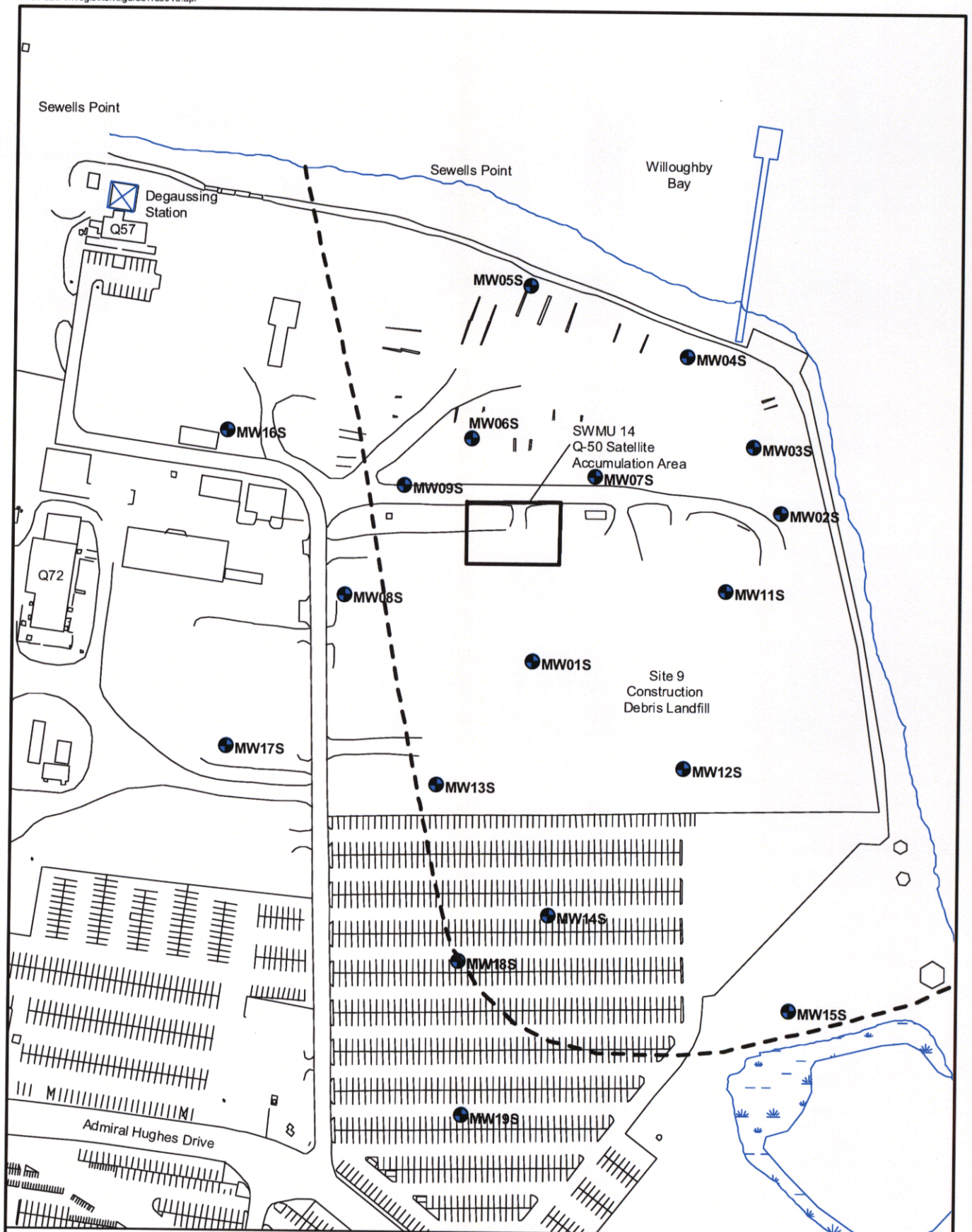


Figure 2-10
Site Map
SWMU 12 - Disposal Area and SWMU 16 - Accumulation Area
Near Building NM-37
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia

CH2MHILL



LEGEND

● Monitoring Wells

--- Estimated Extent of Site 9 Landfill



0 100 200 Feet

Figure 2-11
Site Map
SWMU 14 - Q-50 Satellite, Site 9 Landfill
Accumulation Area
Naval Station Norfolk
Norfolk, Virginia

CH2MHILL

SECTION 3

Screening, Categorizing, and Prioritizing Sites at Naval Station Norfolk

3.1 Federal Facilities Agreement

On February 18, 1999, the US EPA Region III and the Department of the Navy entered into a FFA for Naval Station Norfolk. One of the objectives of the FFA is to define a SSP that is intended to provide a simplified investigative method whereby identified SSAs and AOCs can be evaluated to determine whether Remedial Investigations are required for these areas.

3.1.1 Determining Site Screening Areas

If the EPA or Navy determines that an area on the Naval Station, which has not been previously identified as a SSA, poses a threat to public health or the environment, the other party shall be notified. The parties will then have forty-five (45) days from the notification to discuss the site conditions and determine if the site shall be addressed under the FFA as a SSA.

3.1.2 Establishing a Site Screening Area

Any site that is established as a SSA will be added to the list in Appendix B of the FFA as an additional SSA. This may lead to an investigation and possible remediation in accordance with the requirements of the FFA. For any new SSAs, the Navy shall include in the next Draft Amended Site Management Plan a proposed time schedule for the submittal of a SSP Work Plan. This schedule shall be approved in accordance with Section XI of the FFA.

3.1.3 Site Screening Process

The Navy shall submit to the EPA a SSP Work Plan, which outlines the activities necessary to determine if there has been a release of hazardous constituents to the environment. The scope of work shall be mutually agreed to by the EPA and the Navy. The SSP Work Plan shall also include a schedule for the submittal of the SSP report, which will be incorporated into the Site Management Plan. The SSP shall also include the following:

1. Upon conclusion of an SSP, the Navy shall submit to the EPA a draft SSP Report which shall provide the basis for a determination that either: a) a RI/FS be performed on the area addressed by the SSP or, b) the area does not pose a threat to the environment and therefore the area should be removed from further study under the FFA.
2. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of the final SSP Report, the EPA and the Navy will determine if the SSA(s) will require a RI/FS.

3. For those SSAs which the EPA and Navy agree do not warrant an RI/FS, the Navy shall prepare a Decision Document that reflects that agreement. The agreement is to be signed by all the Project Managers.
4. For those SSAs that are to proceed with a RI/FS, Operable Units will be established. A schedule for the submission of the RI/FS Work Plan(s) is to be developed and incorporated into the next update of the SMP.

3.1.4 Areas of Concern

For those areas that have been identified as AOCs, the Navy and EPA will go through a screening process as detailed below:

1. A document evaluation will be undertaken to review existing documentation and assessing information concerning the handling of hazardous waste at each AOC. The evaluation could also include (if agreed to by both EPA and the Navy) discrete sampling without developing a work plan.
2. Based on the document evaluation, the Project Managers will decide which AOCs will proceed to the SSP as SSAs and which AOCs will require no further action.
3. For those AOCs that will not proceed to the SSP, the Navy shall prepare, with EPA assistance, a brief AOC Closeout Document. The EPA shall provide a response to the Navy within thirty (30) days of receipt of the supporting documentation.
4. Those AOCs, which are not agreed upon by EPA and the Navy to be closed out, will proceed to the SSP. These sites will have schedules established for submittal of SSP work Plans. The schedules will be incorporated into the SMP.

3.2 Site Screening Process Tools

Although the FFA provides an outline of the SSP for closing out SSA, the FFA does not provide a detailed process for site screening. As a result, The Tier I Partnering Team has developed several tools for rapidly screening a site to determine whether the site will require a full RI/FS or if it can be removed from further study. The following section describes the screening tools utilized at NSN.

3.2.1 Relative Risk Ranking

The DoD developed a relative risk framework to evaluate the potential risk posed by a site in relation to other sites. The relative risk evaluation of NSN sites will be performed to give each of the sites a relative risk designation. Relative risk is a management tool that uses actual media concentrations, potential exposure, and potential migration to indicate which sites may pose a risk to human health and the environment. Based on the relative risk results, the Navy can focus available resources for study and remediation on the sites ranked "high."

This version of the SMP does not update the prior ranking of the sites at NSN. The decision to defer the re-ranking of sites is based on the fact that the sites discussed in this SMP are either undergoing remediation, are in an active site characterization phase, or have been

closed out based on a determination of no significant risk to human health or the environment. It is anticipated that the sites undergoing site characterization will be re-ranked in a future update of the SMP. The framework for future ranking is provided below.

The primary factors considered in the relative risk methodology are human health and ecological risks associated with exposure to constituents at the site. The site ranking is based on the best information available at the time the report is submitted. The relative risk model is both quantitative and qualitative in nature.

To initially categorize the sites, contaminant hazard factors (CHF) for human health and ecological risk are calculated based on available chemical data at the time the ranking is performed for each site. The CHF values are determined by dividing the maximum detected concentration of particular compounds in the environmental media (groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediment) by the appropriate corresponding screening value. To perform this analysis, the most up-to-date version of the relative risk-ranking model should be used.

For the quantitative screening analysis, human health risk will be evaluated assuming that the groundwater is used as drinking water (both ingestion and inhalation exposure scenarios will be included in the drinking water determination). To be conservative, soil ingestion will be assumed under a residential-use scenario. Ecological risk will be determined for the aquatic environment only (surface water and sediment), because benchmark values for terrestrial ecological risk are not readily available.

Once the quantitative assessment is complete, a qualitative assessment addressing potential exposure pathways and potential contaminant transport will be performed. This analysis will be conducted to ensure that sites where human or ecological exposure to the contaminated media exists and the potential for contaminant migration is significant will be ranked higher than sites with less potential to impact human health and the environment. This analysis will be performed by qualitative analysis of the CHF, receptor factors (exposure potential), and migration pathway factors (contaminant transport potential), as described in the following sections.

A detailed description of the procedures and equations used to complete the relative risk ranking of the sites at NSN is included in the 1999-2000 *Site Management Plan, Naval Station Norfolk*.

3.2.2 Aerial Photo Analysis

The September 1994 EPIC study of aerial photography identified 37 potential WDAs at NSN. This study provided a useful tool for identifying potential SSAs for further investigation by ascertaining such potential indicators of contamination as disturbed areas, ponded liquids, excavated areas, fill areas, stressed vegetation and discolored soils.

However, a more detailed review of additional aerial photos and field verification can also provide supporting documentation for removing sites from further study. Examples of this photographic documentation include demonstrating that the disturbed areas are associated with new building construction activities, confirming that ponded areas are attributed to natural drainage patterns, and illustrating from historical photos that disturbed areas occurred over a short period of time.

3.2.3 Geoprobe Sampling

The use of direct push soil and groundwater sampling techniques, such as the Geoprobe®, can provide a rapid, cost-effective alternative to traditional sampling techniques. These techniques offer the following advantages over traditional sampling methods: the need for the installation of permanent wells may be reduced or eliminated, the generation of IDW wastes is minimized, the effort to achieve decontamination is reduced, the mobility is much easier than with drilling equipment, and the collection of samples can be conducted much more rapidly.

Although the Geoprobe data generally provide representative soil analytical data, the groundwater data can be used only on a qualitative basis for risk assessments due to: 1) the data cannot be reproduced as with the case with well data, and 2) metals data may not be representative due to the high turbidity of the samples. However, the data generated from the Geoprobe investigations can be used to provide a conservative assessment of the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at a particular site. Confirmation data may be required with the installation of monitoring wells; however, the number of wells will likely be significantly reduced.

3.2.4 Streamlined Risk Assessments

Several sites were identified where the available data indicated that the sites seemed to pose minimal risk to human health or the environment. However, a quantitative risk evaluation was warranted before a determination could be made on whether the sites could be closed as NFA sites, or classified as a SSA for further investigation. Conversely, the slight exceedances above the risk-based criteria did not justify a full-scale risk assessment for these sites. Therefore, a streamlined risk assessment process has been applied to these sites, which is described below.

Concentrations of detected chemicals were compared to the following current EPA screening and regulatory screening criteria for each sample matrix: risk-based concentrations (RBCs) for residential and industrial soil, EPA tap water RBCs and MCLs for groundwater, and the EPA Region III Biological Technical Assistance Group (BTAG) screening values for surface water and sediment. The SWMUs were initially categorized based on the comparison to screening and regulatory criteria (comparison criteria).

In addition, the maximum, minimum, arithmetic mean, and median concentrations for the contaminants exceeding the comparison criteria were calculated using the detected concentrations from all samples collected during the RRR Study and the SWMU Supplemental Investigation. Although these values were not used in determining the recommendations for each SWMU, this evaluation was performed to identify the detected range for contaminants exceeding the comparison criteria.

SECTION 4

CERCLA Process Activities

As previously discussed in Section 1, NSN was listed on the EPA CERCLA NPL on April 1, 1997. The Base is being investigated through the IRP. Because the Navy structured the IRP to be consistent with the terminology and structure of the CERCLA Program, the placement of NSN on the CERCLA NPL has had a limited effect on the cleanup processes that were already established. The CERCLA cleanup process is described below. The IRP at NSN is being implemented in accordance with applicable federal and state environmental regulations and requirements.

The FFA developed for NSN by EPA Region III and the Navy will assist the Navy to meet the provisions of CERCLA, RCRA, and applicable state law. The FFA will establish a procedural framework and provide detailed guidance on all phases of the remedial process from investigation through remedial action. The FFA also incorporates the effects of team partnering on the remediation process. The modified remedial process, incorporating the provisions of the FFA, is discussed in this section.

4.1 CERCLA Process

4.1.1 CERCLA RI/FS Process

The CERCLA RI/FS process refers to the process of site investigation and remedial action that is used for CERCLA sites.

The objectives of the CERCLA RI/FS process are to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at a site, and to identify, develop, and implement appropriate remedial actions in order to protect human health and the environment. The RI/FS process includes the following major elements:

- RI – Remedial Investigation
- RA – Risk Assessment
- FS – Feasibility Study
- PRAP – Proposed Remedial Action Plan
- ROD – Record of Decision or Decision Document

These steps ultimately lead to either implementation of a remedial design/remedial action or the decision to take no action at the site. Where no further action is required at a site, a no-action ROD would be signed and the site removed from the program.

The RI, RA, FS, and PRAP documents are maintained in information repositories for review by the public. A formal public comment period and a public meeting (if required) generally follow the issuance of the Final PRAP. Public comments received on the Final PRAP are addressed as part of the Responsiveness Summary in the ROD. Subsequent to completion of the ROD, remedial design/remedial action activities are initiated. In accordance with CERCLA, remedial action is required to begin within 15 months of the Final ROD.

4.1.2 Removal Action Process

Removal actions are implemented to cleanup or remove hazardous substances from the environment at a site in order to mitigate the spread of contamination. Removal actions may be implemented at any time during the RI/FS process.

Removal actions are classified as either time-critical or non-time-critical. Actions taken immediately to mitigate an imminent threat to human health or the environment, such as the removal of corroded or leaking drums, are classified as time-critical removal actions. Removal actions that may be delayed for 6 months or more without significant additional harm to human health or the environment are classified as non-time-critical removal actions.

For non-time-critical removal actions, an EE/CA is prepared rather than the more extensive FS. An EE/CA focuses only on the substances to be removed rather than on all contaminated substances at the site. It is possible for a removal action to become the final remedial action if the risk assessment results indicate that no further remedial action is required in order to protect human health and the environment.

A non-time-critical soil removal action was completed at Area B of the Camp Allen Landfill in 1994; however, this was not considered a final remedy for the site. A soil removal action also was completed in the Q-Area that involved the removal of 750 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soil from the northwest corner of the site to allow construction of a parking lot. In addition, a soil removal action was completed in the NM Area (Taussig Can Area) in 1979 with the approval of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A soil removal action was completed at the Building W-316 site that involved the removal of PCB-contaminated soil and a removal action was completed at the SP-2B Accumulation Area that involved the removal of lead-contaminated soil. Non-time critical removal actions have been completed for pesticide-contaminated soil at the Pesticide Disposal site, metals and PCB-contaminated soil at the CASY, lead-contaminated sediment at the NM Slag Pile, and metals and pesticide-contaminated sediment at CD Landfill.

4.1.3 Remedial Action Process

Remedial actions may be considered interim remedial actions (IRA) or final remedial actions. Interim remedial actions are implemented to provide temporary mitigation of human health risks or to mitigate the spread of contamination in the environment. Similar to removal actions, they may be implemented at any time during the RI/FS process. An IRA is implemented to attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) to the extent required by CERCLA or the NCP. It is also consistent with and contributes to the efficient performance of a final remedial action taken at an area or OU. Examples of interim remedial actions include installation of a pump-and-treat system for product recovery from the groundwater or installation of a fence to prevent direct contact with hazardous materials.

For interim remedial actions, a focused feasibility study (FFS) is prepared rather than the more extensive FS. As with the removal action, an IRA may become the final remedial action if the risk assessment results indicate that no further remedial action is required in order to protect human health and the environment. In this case, a no-action ROD would be signed and the site removed from the program upon completion of the interim remedial action.

Following the more extensive FS process, a preliminary/conceptual remedial design, a pre-final remedial design, and then a final remedial design are developed for final remedial action at an area or OU. After completion of the remedial action at each area or OU, a Remedial Action Completion Report will be prepared. If necessary, a Long-term Monitoring Plan and an Operation and Maintenance Plan will also be prepared for each remedial action site.

Remedial actions have been constructed at three sites at NSN, the Camp Allen Landfill, the LP-20 site and at the Q-Area Drum Storage Area. A groundwater extraction and treatment system and dual-phase vacuum extraction (DPVE) system became operational at the Camp Allen Landfill in July 1997. An air sparge/soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to address chlorinated solvents in the groundwater at LP-20 started operations on April 14, 1998. An air sparge/SVE system to address TPH and chlorinated solvents in the groundwater started operations at the Q-Area Drum Storage Area in AOC 2 and AOC 1 on August 18, 1998 and August 20, 1998, respectively. Baseline monitoring, supplemental testing, and long-term monitoring are currently performed at all three sites.

4.1.4 Treatability Studies

Treatability studies are performed to assist in the evaluation of a potentially promising remedial technology. The primary objectives of treatability testing are:

- To provide sufficient data to allow treatment alternatives to be fully developed and evaluated during the FS, and/or
- To support the remedial design of a selected alternative

Treatability studies may be conducted at any time during the RI/FS process. The need for a treatability study is generally identified during the FS.

Treatability studies may be classified as either bench-scale (laboratory study) or pilot-scale (field studies). Bench-scale studies are often sufficient to evaluate performance for technologies that are well developed and tested. For more innovative technologies, pilot tests may be required to obtain the desired information. Pilot tests simulate the physical and chemical parameters of the full-scale process, and are designed to bridge the gap between bench-scale and full-scale operations.

Pilot-scale treatability studies had been conducted at the Camp Allen Landfill Site to evaluate air stripping and DPVE technologies. Additionally, SVE and air sparging pilot-scale treatability studies were completed at the Q-Area Drum Storage Area and LP-20 site.

4.2 FFA CERCLA Integration Process

4.2.1 AOC Evaluation

Sites identified as AOCs in the FFA, will undergo a document evaluation. This document evaluation will involve a thorough review of existing or easily obtainable documentation and information on the identified sites. If the Navy and EPA agree, the evaluation could include obtaining discrete samples from the AOC without the development of a work plan. If both parties do not agree, the AOC evaluation process will continue without the performance of sampling.

The document evaluation will also involve assessing information concerning the handling of hazardous wastes at each AOC, the actions taken at each AOC, or actions that will be occurring under other regulatory programs at each AOC. Based on the AOC evaluation, a decision will be made by the management team regarding which AOCs will proceed to the Site Screening Process as SSAs and which AOCs will require no further action and can be closed out. For those AOCs requiring no further action, an AOC closeout document will be prepared.

4.2.2 Site Screening Process

The SSP refers to the process described in the FFA that will be used to identify whether SSAs should proceed into the RI/FS process under CERCLA. SSAs are those areas that may pose a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment. SSAs can be identified by either the Navy or EPA. Upon identification of an SSA, a SSP work plan will be prepared outlining the activities necessary to determine if there have been releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, hazardous waste, or other hazardous constituents to the environment. After investigation activities have been performed, a SSP report will be prepared. The report provides the basis for a determination that either (1) a RI/FS be performed at the SSA or (2) the area does not pose a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment and therefore should be removed from further study. For SSAs that do not warrant an RI/FS under CERCLA, a brief decision document will be prepared and signed by all project managers on the management team.

SECTION 5

Site Management Plan Schedules

This section presents project-specific schedules for projects that are or potentially will be active in FY 2004 and FY 2005. In addition, tentative site schedule projections are provided from FY 2006 through FY 2009. Project-specific schedules for active projects will be updated periodically in the SMP. Potentially active projects for years FY 2004 through FY 2005, for which project-specific schedules have been developed, are summarized in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1. Tentative projections from FY 2006 through FY 2009 are also provided in Figure 5-2.

5.1 Team Partnering at Naval Station Norfolk

In October 1996, LANTDIV convened an environmental partnership among the Navy, CNRMA, EPA, VDEQ, and Navy subcontractors. In addition, the partnership created the residential advisory board (RAB) to keep members of the community informed of Base IR activities. The partnership is implementing an approach to site remediation referred to as streamlined oversight. The implementation of the streamlined oversight process has promoted a higher degree of communication, understanding, and cooperation among all of the involved groups.

The scheduling assumptions presented below represent an ideal flow of work for sites that are addressed through the conventional cleanup approach. These assumptions do not account for how the streamlined oversight process may affect schedules and potentially affect the sequence of tasks, as the partnership evaluates project progress on an accelerated basis, and expedites the decision-making process. The goal of the streamlined oversight process is to increase the efficiency of the regulatory review processes of implementation, decision-making, reporting, and other environmental regulatory documentation, and to achieve significant savings of time and funding. To date, the streamlined oversight process is estimated to have saved over \$4.0 million in remediation costs and 24 months in cleanup schedules in comparison to conventional cleanup approaches.

5.2 Scheduling Assumptions

Assumptions regarding duration of field investigations, laboratory analyses, data validation, document preparation, document review, and remedial design/remedial action are discussed below.

5.2.1 Field Investigation and Laboratory Analysis/Validation

The time required for RI field investigations depends on the size and complexity of the site and the overall scope of the field investigation (i.e., types of field investigation activities, number of sampling rounds, etc.). Generally, field investigations require from 2 to 6 months to complete.

A 30-day turnaround time was assumed for laboratory analysis. Twenty-eight days is the standard turnaround time for Naval Facilities Engineering Support Center (NFESC)-approved laboratories under the current Navy CLEAN Contract. A 14-day duration was assumed for validation of laboratory data.

5.2.2 Document Preparation and Document Review

The time required for document preparation under the RI/FS process (see Section 4.1) has been estimated based on prior experience in preparing the various types of documents. A summary of the estimated times required for development of the various types of documents typically prepared during the RI/FS process is presented in Table 5-2. The durations presented in Table 5-2 represent the time required to prepare the initial draft document and do not include time required for review and subsequent revisions of the document.

The time required for document review generally will vary according to the length and complexity of the document, as well as the availability of resources on the part of the reviewing agency. In accordance with the FFA, unless mutually agreed upon by the project management team, all draft primary documents will be subject to a 60-day review and comment period. Exceptions to the time periods required for review and comment on draft documents are identified in the FFA, prefinal remedial designs, and final remedial designs. Prefinal remedial designs will be subject to a 45-day review and comment period and final remedial designs will be subject to a 14-day review and comment period. In the event that significant changes are made to the design between the prefinal and final designs, the EPA may extend the review period by another 14 days. As discussed in the draft FFA, in some cases the review and comment period on draft remedial designs and remedial action work plans may need to be expedited for the Navy to satisfy CERCLA requirements.

The following corresponding document review periods were assumed for the purposes of this SMP:

- Working Draft: 30-day review by CNRMA/LANTDIV
- Draft Document: 60-day review by Regulatory Agencies
- Working Draft Final Document: 15-day review by CNRMA/LANTDIV
- Draft Final Document: 60-day review by Regulatory Agencies

In many cases, the Navy may choose to have concurrent review periods for draft final documents. In those cases, no separate CNRMA/LANTDIV review would be required for a working draft final document.

For this SMP, it was assumed that 30 days would be required by the consultant to incorporate CNRMA, LANTDIV and regulatory agency comments on the draft document and to prepare and submit the draft final document. Also, it was assumed that 15 days would be required by the consultant to incorporate CNRMA, LANTDIV and regulatory comments on the draft final document and to prepare and submit the final document.

5.2.3 Data Gap Analysis and Supplemental Investigations

The schedules in this SMP reflect the fact that once the results of an investigation have been evaluated and draft (or draft final) reports have been submitted, it is common for data gaps

to be identified that will need to be filled before risk management decisions can be made and remedial or removal alternatives can be defined. In fact, it is rare that all pertinent questions for risk assessment and the nature and extent of contamination are answered in a single phase of investigation. In past SMPs, the schedules for RI/FS projects did not account for multiple phases of investigation and were, therefore, unrealistically short. For the purposes of this SMP, it is assumed that data gap analyses and supplemental investigations will be performed following the review of both the draft and draft final reports.

The steps required for each phase of data gap analysis and supplemental investigations are:

1. Draft Document Review by CNRMA/LANTDIV/agencies complete (as previously shown)
2. Data Gap Analysis: 15 days
3. Work Plan for Supplemental Investigations: 15 days
4. CNRMA/LANTDIV/Agency Review of Supplemental Work Plan: 30 days
5. Mobilize for Field Investigation: 15 days
6. Supplemental Field Investigation (depends upon size of field effort): 15 to 30 days
7. Laboratory Analysis: 30 days
8. Data Validation: 15 days
9. Data Evaluation: 10 days
10. Prepare Draft Final Report (as previously shown)

Steps 2 to 9 above, are estimated to require approximately 6 months to complete and are often left out when project schedules are established. Following the draft final document review, it is common for additional data gaps to be identified. This results in steps 2 to 9 above being repeated and another 6 months elapsing before the final report can be prepared. The inclusion of data gap analysis and supplemental investigations after both the draft report and the draft final report are estimated to extend project schedules by about a year in comparison to an "ideal" RI/FS where no data gaps are identified after the first phase of investigation is completed.

Through team partnering, the data gap and supplemental investigation phases of a project can be significantly shortened through several steps:

- Environmental data are summarized and presented to the partnering team in tables and graphical form as soon as the data are available.
- As a team, the data are reviewed, data gaps are identified, and additional investigations (if necessary) are scoped during meetings. Although the team develops the scope of additional work based on a consensus, it is understood that additional data gaps may be identified once new results are in.
- The final document deliverable is not prepared and submitted until there is consensus that all significant data gaps have been filled.

5.2.4 Remedial Design/Remedial Action

The time required for remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) depends on the type and complexity of the proposed remedial action. For example, the remedial design of a groundwater pump-and-treat system generally is much more complex than the remedial design for a soil removal/offsite disposal remedial action. For example, the groundwater

pump-and-treat remedial design process may require up to 1 year, whereas the soil removal/off-site disposal remedial design may require less than 3 months. In addition, the groundwater pump-and-treat system may operate for a long time (10 to 20 years for remedial action), whereas the soil removal/off-site disposal remedial action may be completed in less than 1 year. Therefore, schedules for RD/RA activities are only provided for projects where the type of remedial action to be performed is known. The remaining sites are only scheduled up through the ROD phase of the RI/FS process.

5.3 IRP Site Project Schedules

Project-specific schedules for IRP projects that are or potentially will be active in FY 2004 and FY 2005 are presented in Figure 5-1. In addition, tentative site projections are provided for FY 2006 through FY 2009 in Figure 5-2.

The basic strategy used during development of the IRP project schedules was to overlap the RI/FS and RD/RA activities to the maximum extent practicable. By overlapping activities, the overall project schedules are compressed without compromising the interdependencies of the various tasks and documents in the RI/FS process. The amount of overlap of tasks was based on the degree of dependency between the various tasks and documents. Key dependencies and related assumptions are outlined below.

- Remedial Investigation (RI): Preparation of the draft RI was assumed to start once all of the analytical data have been received, but prior to data validation. Certain RI tasks can begin before the data are validated; however, in order to prevent duplication of effort, this overlap was assumed to be only 2 weeks.
- Feasibility Study (FS): Preparation of the draft FS was assumed to begin approximately 4 months following the start of the RI. Many FS tasks are dependent on the nature and extent of contamination, which is generally defined in the RI report.
- Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP): Preparation of the draft PRAP was assumed to start following receipt of agency comments of the draft final FS, because selection of the proposed remedial action(s) in the PRAP is contingent upon agency approval of the recommended alternative.
- Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD): Preparation of the draft ROD was assumed to begin following receipt of agency comments on the draft final PRAP. Since public comments received during the public comment period must be responded to in the ROD, preparation of the final ROD would not begin until closure of the public comment period.

TABLE 5-1

Active Projects for FY2004 and FY2005
(October 2003-September 2005)
Naval Station Norfolk

Active Projects for FY 2004 and 2005	Estimated Milestone
Site 1- Continue meetings for LTM/O&M subgroup to optimize the system and reduce O&M costs as well as accelerating remediation.	1st Quarter FY2004
Site 3- Evaluate the effectiveness of accelerated remediation at AOC 1, and determine the next step for the area based on the Close-Out Strategy.	3rd Quarter FY2004
Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 20- Complete annual long term monitoring report for Camp Allen Landfill, Q Area, Slag Pile and LP-20.	1st Quarter FY2004 & FY2005
Site 6- Submit 4th and 5th year post-closure monitoring reports for CD Landfill.	2nd Quarter FY2004 & FY2005
Site 18- Complete Draft RI report and complete draft FS report.	2nd Quarter FY2004 and 3rd Quarter FY2004
Site 22 – Complete Final PRAP and Final ROD	2nd Quarter FY2004 and 1st Quarter FY2005
SWMUs 12 and 16- Complete Final RI report and Final Feasibility Study.	3rd Quarter FY2005 and 2nd Quarter FY2005
SWMU 14- Complete Final RI report and Draft Feasibility Study.	3rd Quarter FY2004 and 2nd Quarter FY2005
Bousch Creek- Complete response to comments on ERA, complete Final Scoping Memorandum Work Plan, complete Final ERA Work Plan	2nd Quarter FY2004, 4th Quarter FY2004, and 4th Quarter FY2005
Update Site Management Plan in accordance with FFA.	

TABLE 5-2
Document Preparation Durations
Naval Station Norfolk

Document	Duration (Months) ¹
AOC Close-Out Document	1
SSP Work Plan	1
SSP Report	1-2
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection	2
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	1-2
RI/FS Work Plans	2
Remedial Investigation Report	3-4
Supplemental Investigation Work Plans	2
Supplemental Investigation Report	3-4
Feasibility Study	3-4
Proposed Plan	2
Record of Decision	2
Preliminary/Conceptual Remedial Design	2
Pre-Final Remedial Design	2
Final Design	1-2
Treatability Study Work Plan	2
Treatability Study Report	1-2
Removal Action Work Plan	2
Removal Action Completion Report	1-2

¹ Durations represent estimated time required to complete Draft Documents.

FIGURE 5-1
Project-Specific Schedules
FY 2004 and FY 2005
Naval Station Norfolk

Site Description	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04
Site 1- Camp Allen Landfill						LTM Groundwater Sampling, Water Level Measurements	Draft 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation		Final 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report	LTM Plan	Draft 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Water Level Measurements
Site 2- NM Slag Pile							Draft 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report		LTM Groundwater, Sediment, Surface Water Sampling	Final 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Laboratory Analysis	LTM Plan/Data Validation	Draft 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report
Site 3- Q Area Drum Storage Yard					AOC 1 and 2 LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Draft 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Data Validation	Evaluation of Close-Out Strategy/Shut Down of AOC 1		Final 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report	LTM Plan/AOC 1 LTM Groundwater Sampling	Draft 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Laboratory Analysis
Site 6- CD Landfill		LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation	02/28-4th Annual Post-Closure Report	First Determination Report			LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	LTM Plan/Data Validation	
Site 18										Draft Work Plan	Final Workplan	Additional Investigation
Site 20- LP 20 Site Long Term Monitoring					LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Draft 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Data Validation			Final 2003 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report	LTM Plan	Draft 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report
Site 22- Camp Allen Salvage Yard			Revised Draft Final Soil/Sed PRAP	Revised Draft Final PRAP review	Final Soil/Sed PRAP Revised Draft Soil/Sed ROD	Revised Draft Soil/Sed ROD review	Draft Final Soil/Sed ROD Revised Draft Final ROD review		Final Soil/Sed ROD	ROD Signature	LTM Plan	Preliminary Groundwater Evaluation Presentation
Site 23 - LP-20 Plating Shop				Letter in Lieu of Draft PA/SI Report	Letter in Lieu of Draft PA/SI Report review	Final letter in Lieu of PA/SI Report		Draft ESI Workplan	Draft ESI Workplan review	Draft ESI Workplan review		Final ESI Workplan
SWMU 12 Disposal Area near NM 37 and SWMU 16 Accumulation near NM-37	Draft RI Review	Draft RI Review	Draft RI Review							Final RI Report		
SWMU 14 Q-50 Accumulation Area	Draft RI review	Draft RI review	Draft RI review		Draft Final RI Report	Draft Final RI review	Draft Final RI review			Final RI Report		
Bousch Creek - Upper Reaches					Response to Comments/Draft Report as Final Bousch Creek ERA Report						Draft Scoping Memorandum for Bousch Creek Work Plan	Scoping Memorandum review
Bousch Creek - Lower Reaches												
Basewide			Draft FY 2004 SMP	Draft FY 2004 SMP review	Draft FY 2004 SMP review	Final FY 2004 SMP and Technical Memorandum - LTM Plan Update						Draft FY 2005 SMP
Black- Field Work	BLUE- Navy/Regulatory Review		RED- Deliverable	GREEN- Work in progress								

Site Description	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05
Site 1- Camp Allen Landfill		Final 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report				LTM Groundwater Sampling, Water Level Measurements	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation				Draft 2005 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/Water Level Measurements
Site 2- NM Slag Pile		Final 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report										
Site 3- Q Area Drum Storage Yard	Data Validation	Final 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report			AOC 1 LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation	Evaluation of Close-Out Strategy			AOC 2 LTM Groundwater Sampling	Draft 2005 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report/ Laboratory Analysis
Site 6- CD Landfill		LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation	02/28-5th Annual Post-Closure Report				LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation	
Site 18			Draft Technical Memorandum	Draft TM review	Draft TM review	Final TM		Draft Interim Action Work Plan	Draft Interim Action Work Plan Review	Draft Interim Action Work Plan Review		Final Interim Action Work Plan
Site 20- LP 20 Site Long Term Monitoring		Final 2004 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report			LTM Groundwater Sampling	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation					Draft 2005 Annual Long-Term Monitoring Report
Site 22- Camp Allen Salvage Yard			Draft Groundwater Evaluation Tech Memo	Draft Groundwater Evaluation Tech Memo Review	Draft Groundwater Evaluation Tech Memo Review		Final Groundwater Evaluation Tech Memo					
Site 23 - LP-20 Plating Shop		ESI Investigation	Laboratory Analysis	Data Validation		Draft ESI Report	Draft ESI Report review	Draft ESI Report review		Final ESI Report		
SWMU 12 Disposal Area near NM 37 and SWMU 16 Accumulation near NM-37	Draft NFA ROD	Draft NFA ROD Review	Draft NFA ROD Review		Draft Final NFA ROD	Draft Final NFA ROD Review	Draft Final NFA ROD Review		Final NFA ROD	ROD Signature		
SWMU 14 Q-50 Accumulation Area			Shoreline Restoration Project	Shoreline Restoration Project	Shoreline Restoration Project	Shoreline Restoration Project	Shoreline Restoration Project	Shoreline Restoration Project	Draft ERA Step 7 Work Plan	Draft ERA Step 7 Work Plan Review	Draft ERA Step 7 Work Plan Review	
Bousch Creek - Upper Reaches	Scoping Memorandum review		Final Scoping Memorandum for Bousch Creek Work Plan		Draft Bousch Creek ERA Work Plan	Draft WP review	Draft WP review		Final Bousch Creek ERA Work Plan		ERA Investigation	Laboratory Analysis
Bousch Creek - Lower Reaches												
Basewide	Draft FY 2005 SMP review	Draft FY 2005 SMP review	Final FY 2005 SMP									Draft FY 2006 SMP
Black- Field Work	Black- Field Work	BLUE- Navy/Regulatory Review	RED- Deliverable	GREEN- Work in progress								

FIGURE 5-2
Project Projected Schedules
FY 2006 through FY 2009
Naval Station Norfolk

Site Description	FY 2006				FY 2007				FY 2008				FY 2009			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Site 1- Camp Allen Landfill	LTM sampling			2006 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2007 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2008 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2009 LTM Report
Site 2- NM Slag Pile	Following the statistical analysis of the initial 5 years of monitoring data - the next monitoring event is required in the year 2010															
Site 3- Q Area Drum Storage Yard	LTM sampling			2006 LTM Report/ LTM sampling	LTM sampling			2007 LTM Report/ LTM Sampling	LTM sampling			2008 LTM Report/ LTM sampling	LTM sampling			2009 LTM Report/ LTM sampling
Site 6- CD Landfill	LTM Sampling	2005 Post-Closure Report	LTM sampling		LTM sampling	2006 Post-Closure Report	LTM sampling		LTM sampling	2007 Post-Closure Report	LTM sampling		LTM sampling	2008 Post-Closure Report	LTM sampling	
Site 18	Interim Action															
Site 20- LP 20 Site Long Term Monitoring	LTM sampling			2006 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2007 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2008 LTM Report	LTM sampling			2009 LTM Report
Site 22- Camp Allen Salvage Yard																
Site 23 - LP-20 Plating Shop																
SWMU 12 Disposal Area near NM 37 and SWMU 16 Accumulation near NM-37																
SWMU 14 Q-50 Accumulation Area	Final ERA Work Plan	ERA Investigation	Draft ERA Report		Final ERA Report	Draft FS	Final FS	Draft PRAP	Final PRAP Draft ROD				Final ROD	Remedial Design		
Bousch Creek-Upper Reaches	Draft Step 7 ERA			Draft Final Step 7 ERA	Final Step 7 ERA											
Bousch Creek-Lower Reaches	Draft ERA Work Plan		Final ERA Work Plan	ERA Investigation	Draft Step 3 ERA		Draft Final Step 3 ERA		Final Step 3 ERA							
Basewide	FY 2006 SMP				FY 2007 SMP				FY 2008 SMP				FY 2009 SMP			
Five-Year Review					2007 Five-Year Review Report											

SECTION 6

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